

# Zion's Herald

VOLUME LXX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

NUMBER 43.

**Zion's Herald.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE  
Boston Wesleyan Association,  
36 Bromfield St., Boston.

LEAGUE EDITION.

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor.

ALONZO S. WEED, Publisher.

25¢ All stations preachers in the M. W. L. Episcopate  
are authorized agents for their locality.

25¢ 10¢, including postage, \$2.50 per year.

Specimen Copies Free.

**The Outlook.**

Chicago convinced the world last week that she had fully measured up to her great opportunity. Her parades, her hospitality, her achievements thus far in providing for the grandest international exposition the world has ever seen, have silenced adverse criticism and extorted even from hostile newspapers the warmest commendation. The dedication exercises brought together the fullest and most notable company of federal and state officials that ever met on our soil, while the audience which assembled in the vast Hall of Manufactures to listen to the speaking and music numbered more than 100,000 persons. The program was brilliant and successful. The invocation was given by Bishop Fowler. The dedicatory ode was partly read, partly sung. Mrs. Potter Palmer gave an address on the work of the board of lady managers. The buildings were presented to Vice President Morton, in the unavoidable absence of the President, for dedication. Then followed the Vice President's address, the dedicatory prayer by Henry Watterson, the Colonial address by Chauncey M. Depew, and prayer by Cardinal Gibbons—all felicitous and appropriate, and interspersed with choicest music. In the evening there were fireworks, and the World's Congress were inaugurated, the principal address being made by Archbishop Ireland.

Much important work was done by the religious councils in their meetings last week. The Congregationalists at Minneapolis concluded their sessions, but not without putting on record a vigorous protest against the incorporation feature of the American Board, and without also insisting, in substance, that a missionary candidate is not required to submit to any specified doctrinal standards, outside of a confession of faith which his own Congregational church subscribes to. The Episcopalians, in their convention in Baltimore, endorsed the attitude of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions by formally protesting against the policy of the federal government of making appropriations for the support of Indian schools under denominational control. They also voted in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment, making it unlawful for any State to contribute to the founding or maintaining of any school or institution wholly or in part under ecclesiastical control. This convention, which will probably adjourn the present week, to meet three years hence in Minneapolis, will be memorable for its adoption of the revised Prayer Book and the revised hymnal, its refusal to authorize the reading of the Revised Version of the Scriptures, and for the effort made by Dr. Huntington in the direction of church unity, by securing the acceptance by the House of Deputies of the Chicago-Lambeth declaration. The Presbyterian Synod at Albany had the famous Briggs case before it both on a side-issue and also on constitutional questions. After prolonged debate, the Synod decided not to consider the matter, the case being legally before the New York Presbytery, which will formally try the Professor for alleged heresy, Nov. 9.

For rapid growth in population, our youngest Territory—Oklahoma—takes the palm. It was thrown open to settlement only three years ago. It has no mineral wealth. It has no timber. It can claim no extraordinary fertility. Many of its first settlers were disappointed and went elsewhere. And yet Gov. Seay estimates its population at 138,000—an enormous growth! Even two years ago, or a year after settlement, it had shot ahead of both Wyoming and Nevada, according to the census returns. It probably today contains more people than Idaho. Moreover, the area of the Territory is receiving frequent additions by the surrender of Indian lands on its borders. If pending negotiations with the Kiowas and Comanches succeed, and the great Cherokee Outlet is also absorbed, this Territory will have a sizeable domain of about 20,000,000 acres exclusive of the allotments retained by the red men. Oklahoma will soon be seeking admission as a State. She will be entitled to it on the score of population; but as one-twentieth of her people are Indians not yet adjusted to their new conditions, and one-tenth are Negroes, poverty-stricken and almost homeless; as her industries are yet to be established, her public-school system put on a firm basis, and various other civilizing agencies set in operation, it is evident that her condition for some time to come will be too crude, too immature, to justify the assumption of the responsibilities of Statehood.

Jerusalem has now in its population 40,000 Jews. The number is constantly increasing. They are building new synagogues, schools and hospitals, and getting possession of real estate within and around the city. The new railroad from Joppa is stimulating business activity. The old city is being modernized. New streets are being laid out within and outside the walls. The water supply is being improved. Factories are being established. Electric lighting, and telegraphic and telephone means of communication have been introduced. In the country regions, too, many projects of a public nature have been undertaken, and Hebrew capital is playing an important part in these new enterprises. Taking all Palestine, there are now 100,000 Jews settled as residents—a greater number than at any time since the second century. Taking the rate of increase of the last ten years, the New York Sun estimates that a

decade hence the Jewish population of the Holy Land will exceed a million. Prophecy is being fulfilled.

Italy is reluctant to abandon her foothold in Abyssinia, although her retention of it is costing her dear. The appropriation for the expenses of the colony the present year is over \$2,000,000; the revenue only \$280,000. Still, if Italian emigration can be diverted to these fertile and healthful tablelands, where the olive, the vine and the cereals can be successfully cultivated, and coffee, cotton and tobacco raised, then the port of Massowah will become an important and remunerative trade depot; and when its influence begins to be felt commercially, it will easily attract the traffic of the Sudan—all of which would bring great economic and social advantages to Italy. Moreover, it is to England's advantage that Italy make herself strong on the Red Sea, for these two nations will make common cause when the inevitable struggle begins between Slav and Anglo-Saxon. Russia's intrigues in Abyssinia and the efforts of France to extend her influence in the same country, are significant from this point of view.

## Briefer Comment.

IRISH evictions are again becoming numerous and disturbing. The cause is not far to seek. Under the preceding Tory administration, the landlords (who are mostly Tories) were persuaded for party reasons by Mr. Balfour to keep down to the minimum the number of evictions. Now that the Liberals are in power, the landlords propose to make it as hard as possible for their political opponents; hence we read that 4,000 tenants have already been evicted, and that notices are pending for almost 30,000 more. The Tories, of course, hope to make capital out of the tremendous disturbance and bitterness that will follow these evictions. Quite likely a land war may be inaugurated. No such thing, of course, happened under the preceding secretary's peaceful rule. Mr. Morley has endeavored to meet the emergency by a small grant of money for the relief of the evicted tenants, and by the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the matter and report to the next Parliament. The chairman of this commission is Sir James Mathew, who, "besides being a Catholic and a nephew of the celebrated Father Mathew, is one of the most universally respected and popular judges of the Irish bench."

ONE hundred miles an hour! Nothing less than that will satisfy the public demand for speed by land. Master mechanic Richards, of the Reading Line, is nearly to meet it by a car he has evolved a four-cylinder locomotive, and will run it on its trial trip from Philadelphia to Chicago, and exhibit it at the World's Fair. Dr. Wellington Adams is ready to meet it by electricity. He has broken land for a new, perfectly-straight, closed-in road between Chicago and St. Louis, with not a single grade-crossing. There will be no frogs, switches, or draw-bridges. The electric car, or coach, will be wedge-shaped in front to cut the air, will weigh but 15 tons, will be lighted and heated by electricity, and contain every modern improvement necessary for the comfort of passengers. It will be run by battery. It will have neither conductor, brakeman, nor stoker. The road will be divided into twenty-five sections of ten miles each. The cars will run one section apart, and no current will flow into the intermediate section—a complete block system; collisions will be impossible. The speed will be 100 miles an hour. The cars being long and very low—only nine feet above the track, or three feet lower than the ordinary street car—will have their centre of gravity so near the track that it will be almost impossible to jump it; a car can be stopped in thirty seconds. Wear and tear will be saved by the use of heavy Fulcrum car wheels and the still heavier locomotives. Whether the ideas of the originator of this novel scheme are practicable or not, will soon be demonstrated.

CREAN speed is also on the point of being remarkably increased. Our "City of Paris" is shortly to be naturalized and offered by Americans—has just broken all previous westward records by flying across the ocean from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 14 hours, and 24 minutes. This cuts down the previous record by 1 hour and 34 minutes. On one of her days she made the longest run ever chronicled—530 knots! But the "City of Paris" will wear her proud title of "Miss of the Seas" for a short time only. The new Cunard racer, "Campania," will be ready in the spring, and there is no telling what she may not do with her triple-expansion engines capable of developing 28,000 horse power. No such volume of power has ever before been harnessed in a marine engine. Much is expected from the arrangement of the cylinders, the forward and after cylinders being placed tandem, it is expected that she will lower the ocean voyage to less than five days.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN SERIES

### IV. CONSIDERATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Hon. Whitlaw Reid.

THE Republican Party is now in power. The country is peaceful, contented and prosperous beyond precedent. Shall we therefore upon make a radical and sweeping change? If so, why? That is the question for the thoughtful voter. Our opponents want a change as abrupt and as important as can well be conceived. They want to reverse the whole revenue policy of the Government since 1861 by a change from the American idea, a protective tariff, to the modern English idea, a tariff for revenue only. That would mean a shock to business and a disaster to labor that would exceed anything this generation has seen.

They want to reverse the fiscal policy of the Government since 1861, by abandoning again a part of the national prerogative of issuing money—breaking down the best currency this continent ever saw, the national bank notes, to substitute for it the worst, State notes and shill-pasters. That would mean a shock to all banking and exchanges, and an inconvenience and constant loss to every citizen, that would belong to a semi-barbarous period and not to a civilized one. Without receiving the discreditable story of the constant discounts on the sort of bank notes in circulation before the national banking system, let me say that even now the losses through failures of State banks, private banks and brokers for the year 1891 amounted, according to the *Financial World*, to more than the total losses of all the creditors of all the national banks during the entire twenty-nine years of the existence of the national system. Our opponents denounce as a sham the reciprocity treaties by which we secured new markets for our products in Central America, South America and Europe, in return for the free admission of sugar, coffee and tea to our

breakfast tables. That means, unless their profession of principle is itself a sham, the closing again of those new markets, and a high revenue tariff again on sugar, coffee and tea.

Never since 1861 have our opponents disclosed so plainly the real spirit that controls their majority and their actual incapacity to comprehend their country or their times. In 1864 their resolutions declared that the war for the Union was a failure, and within a fortnight the world had heard the answer as Sherman took possession of Atlanta and Sheridan's troopers swept through the Valley of the Shenandoah. Now their resolutions pronounce any protective tariff unconstitutional, denounce the McKinley tariff, promise its repeal, deny that there has been any increase of prosperity since it went into operation, and declare, on the contrary, that the Republican policy fosters no industry so much as that of the sheriff. Before the campaign is fairly started comes the answer from Mr. Cleveland's own commissioner of labor statistics that during the past year in the State of New York wages have advanced and production has increased. Next comes his own superintendent of the bank department, who reports, first, that the deposits of workmen in the savings banks have increased; and, secondly, that the deposits of the workmen in the building and loan associations have increased. Then comes his own board of equalization, reporting that in the one year 1891, when the McKinley bill had just got fairly to work with its culminating atrocities, the real and personal property of the State had increased over \$130,000,000, or 3.8-10 per cent.

But we are sometimes told that all these questions about reversing the established currents of our tariff and trade and currency, which merely affect the business and well-being of every citizen, are comparatively unimportant; and that the only vital issue in this campaign is whether the Federal Government shall be permitted to regulate the election of federal officers. If it is, then, according to the Democratic platform, Republican government in the United States is doomed. It is difficult to believe that our opponents expect to be taken seriously in such a proposition. The real question involved is: Shall every citizen of the United States, lawfully entitled to vote, be permitted to vote, and to have his vote fairly counted? The Republicans say yes. The Democratic platform practically says no.

There is another question of real commanding interest to the whole country and especially to the seaboard: Shall we restore our merchant marine and again possess the seas? The Republican Party says enthusiastically, yes, and points to the beginnings it has made. It has frankly adopted the methods other nations have found necessary and has voted subsidies to our ships carrying our mails. We have even invaded the most hotly-contested field. Two of the fastest and largest ships in the world have been secured for a transatlantic line; four more are to be constructed in our shipyards as a beginning; and even with these six we shall have a line equal to the best that enters English ports. That is the Republican position on the subject. What does the Democratic platform say about it? Nothing.

There is one party in this campaign that does not find it needful to slander the country; that does not seek for calamities, and does not read its own defeat in the general prosperity. There is one party that has nothing to conceal, and that says what it means. It has nominees who are not afraid of its principles. It is not trying to succeed by getting one part of the country to vote for its platform and another part to vote only for its candidates. It stands everywhere for a protective tariff, and wants no mistake about that. It stands for honest money, and wants no mistake about that. It stands for equal rights under the law, for reciprocity, for revived shipping, for American wages, and for America all the time. And, finally, it challenges the verdict of the American people on the character, the ability, and the safe and brilliantly successful administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Gov. William McKinley.

WE have resting upon us this year the most sacred duty of American citizenship—the choice by our suffrages of a chief executive to preside over this nation for four years to come, and the choice of a national House of Representatives, which shall have to do with the legislation of the country for the next two years. This suffrage which we enjoy, and which it will be our privilege to exercise on the 8th day of November, should be free and fair—free and fair to everybody entitled under the Constitution of the United States to enjoy it. Otherwise, this is not a government by the people and for the people, nor is it a government based upon the consent of the governed. To the rightful use of this suffrage intelligence and conscience should be united and consecrated. And in the contention which is now upon us we have a right to expect the most deliberate consideration and the most unbiased judgment on the part of the American citizens. For there is nothing in the issues, there is nothing in the platform, there is nothing in the candidates, to invite either passion or prejudice; but every thing is well calculated to invite from all the people the most considerate investigation, and at last a calm and considerate conclusion.

This year we have two great questions. The contention of the Republican Party is for the industries and the labor and the prosperity of the country. The second contention of the Republican Party is for an honest currency with which to measure the exchanges of the people.

It is proposed by the Democratic platform to go back to the State banks, when we have got the best currency in the world. I would like to inform you of the condition of the

banks of this country prior to 1860. I have lying on my table the old "Bank Note Detector" which every business man had to have to know whether the money he was receiving was genuine or whether it was counterfeit. Here is the old document, dated the first day of December, 1859. Now, what does it show? It shows that this country at that time had 1,500 State banks of issue, exclusive of what were called "State banks and their branches," and the notes of but fifty of those banks were at par. The notes of the 1,540 other banks were at a discount. There was not a bank in the State of Massachusetts that was quoted at par in the city of Philadelphia. There was not a note issued by any State bank in Ohio, or any State bank in Pennsylvania, or any State bank in Illinois, that was current at par outside of the jurisdiction and limits of the State. The money was fairly good within the State, but when you stepped across the State lines, then the holder of that currency had to look out for the speculator and the shaver and stand a discount. That was the kind of money with which we did the business of this country. No man, when he got some of that paper, was certain that before morning the bank would not fail. Then there were 890 broken, failed and worthless banks, in addition to the 1,590, scattered throughout every State of the Union, whose notes had been put in circulation, had been taken by the people of this country, value given for such paper money, which proved to be worthless in the hands of the people and of no more account than the paper upon which it was printed. The Republican Party is against the return to the State bank circulation.

What has this protective tariff law of 1890 done? It has increased factories all over the United States. It has built new ones. It has enlarged old ones. It has started the pearl button business in this country. We used to buy our buttons made in Austria by the prison labor of Austria. We are buying our buttons today made by the free labor of America. We had 11 button factories before 1890; we have 85 now. We employed 500 men before 1890 at from \$12 to \$15 a week; we employ 8,000 men now, at from \$18 to \$25 a week. The value of the output before 1890 was less than \$500,000. It is \$3,500,000 today. We are making some of the finest cotton and woolen goods that can be made anywhere in the world. They are being made all over New England. We are making velvets and plushes in Philadelphia. A little over a year ago the complaint in every Democratic newspaper was that the tariff law of 1890 had put the tariff up on plushes, the garment that the poor girl and woman wore. It is true that we did put the tariff up on plushes, but the price has come down; and we are making them in this country, giving employment to hundreds and thousands of workmen. We are making tin plate, also, in the United States. We have made in the last fifteen months 13,000,000 pounds. Ah, but they say, you import the black sheets from abroad! Well, we have some, but we have made 5,000,000 of tin plate from black sheets made in American steel mills by American workmen. Supposing we did import some of the steel sheets and do the tinning—that gives employment to labor. But what they said was that we could not tin the sheet steel: That was the objection originally to this tin plate tariff. I saw within the last three weeks in the State of Indiana, in the city of Ellettswood, one of the most magnificent tin plate mills in the world, manned by American workmen, and I saw them make tin plate from the rolled steel down to the bright and shining plate—plate as bright and shining as was ever made in Swansea, Wales. Cannot make tin plate? Why, we can make anything we want to make. We could not make it under a Democratic revenue tariff, of course.

There is not a nation in the world—not a European nation—that does not want Grover Cleveland elected President of the United States—not one. There is not a commercial nation of the world that would not destroy the protective law in twenty-four hours if they had the power. Why do they want Grover Cleveland elected and this tariff destroyed? Because it is to their advantage. And what is to their advantage is to our disadvantage. This law was not made for them. It was made for 63,000,000 Americans. There is not a page of it that is not patriotic. There is not a paragraph that is not American. There is not a schedule that is not addressed and dedicated and consecrated to the best interest of American manhood and American womanhood. It is addressed to the American boy and the American girl. It gives them the widest opportunities for human development and for human advancement. It opens wide the door of opportunity to them. It gives them advantages that the boys and girls and the men and women of no other nation of this world enjoy.

No man wants a change in this country who is looking to the best interests of his country, for the best interests of our country are involved in having a protective tariff that shall give preference in its rates to American producers and to the American people. The Republican Party is in favor of reasonable restraint upon competing foreign products, and is in favor of reciprocity in non-competing foreign products. Free trade among ourselves—with 44 States and 63,000,000 of people—and reasonable restraint upon all nations of the world that send competing products here, is the dictate of enlightened patriotism and the law of the Republican Party.

THE questions now in issue are, whether in imposing duties on imported goods we should only consider the question of revenue; or, whether in imposing such duties we should also, in addition to revenue, consider the

question of the protection and extension and improvement of manufactures and production in this country—of home industries.

Another question is whether any holder of 371 grains of silver may deposit it in the Treasury of the United States and demand a dollar, although that silver is only worth 67 cents; or whether, instead of that, the coinage of silver be so regulated that our gold and our silver, purchasing the silver at its market value, be maintained, gold and silver at a parity with each other, so that in market and in use the silver dollar is worth one dollar in gold and always to be maintained at that standard.

Another question is, whether we should abandon the national currency that is now in circulation among us, consisting of Treasury notes and National Bank notes and gold and silver certificates, all of uniform value throughout the civilized world, and equal to the best gold coin ever issued at any mint; or whether we should take the old-fashioned State banks, without security, without standing, with no properties whatever, that make money.

These three questions are the ones that are at issue between these two great parties. They are not to be determined by courts or by lawyers or by statesmen; they are to be determined by the voters of this land. Every wage-earner, every producer, and every one in every department of industry, whether on the farm or in the workshop, is equally interested in the solution of these questions.

The tariff question is for the first time presented in a tangible form. Never before in the history of our country, although we have passed through one hundred years of national history, during which the thirteen colonies have been extended across the continent, occupying the most beautiful and bountiful portion of God's creation, have increased from 4,000,000 of people to 63,000,000 of the freest people in the world—never before did any great party in this country take the position now taken by the Democratic Party: that a tariff for protection, or protection duties, is unconstitutional, a fraud upon the laborer and only for the benefit of a few.

The fundamental proposition and basis of our doctrine of protection is that the laboring men of the United States will not, ought not, and shall not, submit to the wages received in European or any other countries. This discrimination should be sufficient to enable our people to establish their manufactures and give to the laboring man that discrimination necessary to make American citizenship. We in this Republic dare not, if we could, reduce the laborer to the condition that exists in every European country. No republic could exist upon that condition. We must give to our laboring men that degree of pay that will enable them to educate their children, to elevate themselves in life, to take their position higher and higher as the opportunities of life are presented to them. Our institutions are indeed based upon the labor of our people. The poor boy that marches in our streets and goes to school and is educated at the public expense has an equal chance for the highest position in our government with the child of the richest parents. This protective law is to give to our people the opportunity for advancement, and to give them a chance in life. There is no other reason for this protective doctrine, except that we are to give this discrimination in favor of our productions and industry. That is the theory of it.

There is another principle that grows out of that, which our Democratic friends always forget, and that is that when we levy duties on articles that we ought to produce in this country, for which we have the raw materials of production, we at the same time make free all articles from time to time as we can, that we cannot produce in this country. If we cannot produce articles in this country, any taxes levied upon them are a tax levied upon the consumer; and therefore, by the operation of our revenue law—framed by the Republican Party—we have step by step enlarged the free list, and admitted duty free article after article, until now there is no article whatever subject to any duty if it is one that we cannot produce in our climate and in these United States of America. Well, our tariff duties, every one of them, except on articles of luxury consumed by the rich, who are presumed to be able to pay, are levied upon articles that we can produce, ought to produce, and in good time, thank God, will produce! That is the logic of the tariff policy.

I don't know anybody that is interested in free trade except three classes: The first class is the very wealthy, who are not producers, who receive their coupons and their interest, and live on the luxuries of life and the fat of the land. They have no interest in the protective policy, because most of the articles they buy are luxuries made abroad. Then there is another class—those who are engaged in foreign commerce. Most of these men belong to the free trade party, but I can tell them that if they will only let this protective policy alone we will give them American goods to trade in, and they will make more money than they do now. The third class are what are known as duds. They go with the fashions, and the fashions are foreign. These are the kind of men that are interested in free trade.

There is another question I desire to mention, and that is the silver question. The question is: Is it right that every holder of the 371-1/4 grains of pure silver, or 413 1-2 grains of standard silver, should go to the mint or to the Treasury and deposit that, and demand a dollar—a coined dollar; or, if we are not ready to give him a coined dollar, to give him our note to the people of the United States for \$1, when that much silver is worth about 67 cents today? Why should we pay more for silver than its market price? If you have the free coinage of silver, then any man

may take any multiple of that sum, and go over and demand a dollar. In other words, we offer to buy silver of the world, and we offer to pay them a dollar for what is sold in the markets of the world for 67 cents. And what is the result? The result will be to reduce the standard of value of our dollars down to 67 cents. And the result of that any man who has studied the simple elements will see for himself.

The platform of the Democratic Party is equivocal. In its nature, fairly considered, it means that they will not buy silver at that rate, but will so manage matters as to make silver equal to gold. How they will do it they don't tell, and we don't know. But this we do know: that a large majority of the Democratic members of the House and the Senate have voted over and over again for free silver. It is true that some of the Republicans have done it; but every Democrat except four in the Senate voted for it. We have five States that produce silver. They are new States, and all together they do not contain one-fifth of the population of the State of New York. No, not one-sixth of the population; and yet they have ten Senators and New York has only two.

Look at the results of this policy. In the first place, it will separate us from all nations of the world in our monetary transactions. In Mexico they are having the greatest trouble with this question, and they are now threatening to adopt the gold standard. The Mexican dollar contains 212 grains of silver (more than one dollar), and is only worth in the markets of the world about 68 cents; while our dollar is worth one dollar anywhere in the world, although it contains 371 grains of silver. And why? Because in Mexico they have free coinage of silver, while in our own country we buy silver at its market value, and maintain it at par.

However, if it were only that, it would not be so bad; but here is something worse. It is a proposition to cheat every pensioner of the United States, of whom there are 140,000. It takes away one-third of the purchasing powers of this little pension which is granted to the wounded and disabled soldiers and to their widows and orphans. Sometimes we think it is a large sum—and one hundred and forty millions is a large sum; but when we remember the sacrifices they made and the sufferings they underwent, it sinks into insignificance. Whenever I see one of them I am ready to take off my hat to him.

But that is not all. We have sixteen hundred millions of dollars deposited by poor people in the savings banks of our country, and these banks are increasing every day; and they propose to cheat them out of one-third of their money—rob them. So with these people who are making a home for wife and child in connection with some organized society, some building association. There are now eleven hundred millions of dollars deposited in these building associations, and it is proposed to reduce this by one-fifth by reducing the value of the dollar.

It is proposed to take from every wage-earner in our land one-third of the purchasing power of his wages, because of the money, of course, if the purchasing power of the dollar is reduced to 67 cents, it will take more of these dollars to buy necessary food and clothing. "Ah!" say the Democrats, "we will raise the wages of the workmen." Well, the workmen know it is a hard road to travel when you attempt to raise wages. Better hang on to the gold standard and get what you can. In every respect this false delusion is menacing us, threatening our business arrangements. The rich do not care so much because they can protect themselves. They can demand gold payments; they can make their contracts stipulating for payment in gold. Nearly all the bonds of railroads are thus protected in California, in Nevada, in Montana. In those very regions where the demand for free coinage is made. As a rule they make their contracts payable in gold. But can the poor laboring man, the pensioner, the depositor in the savings banks, demand these terms? No. If Congress chooses it can make ten cents a dollar, and it will be the law of the land and everybody will have to submit to it.

I view this proposition as pure deceit. What we want, and what is most important to the people of this country, is gold and plenty of it. We want gold and silver coin of equal value. We want no difference. There is no other way to bring this about except in one simple way: that is, to put enough silver in the silver dollar to make it equal in purchasing power to the gold dollar. If 371 grains are not enough, put in 480 grains, an ounce. If that is not enough, put in 550 grains. Then you would have two dollars of equal value. If they vary, then we can adjust it by buying the silver and maintaining this ratio, as we have done for seven years at par with gold. The American people may be cheated once, but they cannot be cheated always. I am always disposed to be kind and liberal to all parties. I do not think the Republican Party contains all the good men and all the good women of our country, but I believe it has a large majority of them. I am always disposed to treat the Democratic Party fairly; but I will say in this sober earnestness, that since 1833 the Democratic Party has not deserved the confidence of the people of the American people. We cannot blame the Southern people so much, because they were taught that their rights were trampled on, and that they were to be deprived of their liberty, or, rather, of their slaves. They went with their section, and they fought gallantly and bravely. I meet them in the ties of friendship and good neighborliness always, heartily and courteously; but the Democratic Party since 1833 has done nothing to deserve the favor and kindness of the American people. It opposed all the measures of the war. In 1864 the Democrats declared the war a failure, when Grant was hanging on with his deadly grip, when Sherman and Phil Sheridan rode to battle and to victory. No man ought to be elected President of the United States who declared the war a failure at that time.

The Republican Party has nominated for President Benjamin Harrison. When a lawyer in full practice the sound of the enemy's guns came to his ears, the call of duty rallied him, and he entered the army. He fought through the war, a brave and gallant soldier. He returned again to his profession and to his wife and child living in a quiet suburb of Indianapolis. He gradually became recognized as an able lawyer, and he was sent to the Senate. For six years he sat by my side. I know him as well as I know any man. He is without stain or blemish. He is a man of marked ability, an able debater. He has grown greatly since he has been President of the United States. His speeches are models of propriety and eloquence. In every set of his life while President he has come up to the full standard and measure of that great office. If there was a controversy with foreign powers, the strongest in the world or the weakest, he was fair and just, but firm and manly. His worthy associate is Whitlaw Reid. He has been placed on the ticket by the side of Harrison. He is an honorable man. I knew him when he was a young reporter, making his living as best he could, and helping his father and mother. He has shown himself worthy the honor conferred upon him by the Republican Party.

## The Epworth League.

### New England District.

OFFICERS.  
George S. Butters, President.  
R. S. Douglass, 1st Vice-President.  
Miss Alta Willard, 2d Vice-President.  
A. S. Roe, 3d Vice-President.  
Miss Minnie G. Spear, 4th Vice-President.  
Frederick H. Knight, Secretary.  
Wm. M. Flanders, Treasurer.  
Mrs. Belle Goodwin, President Junior League.

### THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE-BOOK.

Added responsibility in the life of a busy and happy man is an inspiration or a discouragement. The kind words, warm-hearted letters and fraternal greetings of successful brethren ministers and enthusiastic young laymen have revealed the bright side of this great opportunity. The honor was unexpected and had something of a painful surprise in connection with it, but it has been a delight in the past to strive in some measure to advance this great movement, and it will continue to be in the demands and responsibilities of this new position. We look to the Leagues of this First District for wise suggestion and hearty co-operation. "Brethren, pray for us."

"The best men are the easiest to follow," is the encouragement often spoken at Conference as a young man finds himself appointed the successor of some strong and popular preacher. We know that this is true from the experiences of the itinerancy, and from what we know of Bro. Haven's method and spirit we expect that he will continue his helpfulness in ways best known to those who know him best. Secretary Knight's presentation speech ought to be reproduced. He said that "Bro. Haven had done more than any other man to bring the League in New England to its present prosperous condition; that his executive ability, wise leadership and constant good nature had inspired and enthused his associates in official position as well as the Leagues throughout the district." We shall count it a moral obligation to see that his remarkable talent for this kind of work is not taken from him by disease.

You are pleased to see that the work is not left entirely to untold hands. Secretary Knight, Treasurer Flanders and Miss Spear are enough of the old leaven to thoroughly leaven the new lump.

We have a new department, or rather a special emphasis on a phase of a former department, in that the Junior League has a special superintendent and a work of its own. Mrs. Belle Goodwin made a happy impression by her address at Worcester, and we may expect that "our little folks" will receive most careful attention this year. The suggestion has been made that an informal conference on Junior League work be arranged for in Boston at an early date. We are in hearty sympathy with this suggestion, and announcement will be made of such a meeting as soon as suitable arrangements can be brought to completion.

Good news has already come to us of an increasing spiritual interest in several of our League centres. Let us see to it that the interest continues to increase. Several of our churches have entered upon special meetings, and the Leagues are doing most efficient service. In some churches an exchange of leaders has been helpful, and in one instance a company of earnest young people from different Leagues have held revival meetings with encouraging success. A League Praying Band could make itself useful in its own circuit, and many pastors would rejoice in that kind of help. In one of our churches a "Young Men's League" has been organized to render such assistance as the pastor may require. This church has a large congregation at the Sunday evening preaching service, and these young men are stationed in different parts of the auditorium to look after strangers and invite them and others into the "after meeting," to get the names and addresses of seekers of religion, and, in fact, to make themselves useful in every possible way. This does not conflict with the League work, but rather is a part of it, with the special aim of awakening a religious interest.

After Dr. Coleman's thrilling address on Thursday evening, I heard an enthusiastic young man make this remark: "I am determined to enjoy the highest type of experimental religion in my own experience, and, as far as I can, help each member of our League to the same attainment." Is not that a good thought for all of us?

GEORGE S. BUTTERS.

### BISHOP THOBURN ON THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

BISHOP THOBURN, in addressing a Western League, told them that two years ago he heard of this movement in far-away India. From what he read in the papers he feared it was a false step, and would result in alienating the young people from the church, be a step toward collisions, and result in practically two churches—a young people's and an old people's. But he changed last February, when he arrived again in this country, that he was mistaken. "For," said he, "formerly I had always found the meetings that I addressed composed usually of two-thirds to three-fourths young women. On asking where the young men were, I was sadly told that for some cause

the young men dropped out on the way from the intermediate department of the Sunday-school to the church pews. This year, to my surprise, in a New England church I found an audience of ninety young people, of whom fifty or sixty were young men. The pastor was a man not young, but about my own age, and he answered my query as to the change by saying, 'I can only attribute it to the Epworth League!' Why," continued the Bishop, as he turned to the young leader, "when I was this young man's age I could not in all Methodism have had the opportunity to talk as he has done, to say nothing of the practice that might have fitted me to acquit myself as he has done. When I was his age the young were placed with the old, and not finding congenial fellowships in either class-meetings or prayer-meetings, too often dropped out altogether. I have learned since last February to appreciate the help to the church, and to my especial mission field, that the Epworth League is giving, and the church can bless the Lord for the establishment of the Epworth League." —Northern.

### PICTURES IN AMERICA WORTH A JOURNEY TO SEE.

REV. J. WEAKE DEARBORN.

NEW YORK is getting to be as cosmopolitan as Jerusalem is described in the story of Pentecost. It is so with its art. Pictures as well as people are coming to it from all parts of the world. Her millionaire princes have tentacles reaching to every art sale in either hemisphere and clutching about the best things put up. It will hazard the assertion that the French schools of art can be better studied in New York than in London. In fact, her art wealth is to a hasty visitor bewildering, and one should know well what he most wants to see, or he will go away remembering only how tired he was.

There are in New York three permanent collections accessible to the public. The oldest is that of the Historical Society. Here are eight hundred canvases representing nearly all the great painters from Italian work of the thirteenth century to the earlier American names of the present century. Of course the masterpieces of Titian, Correggio and Murillo are not here. The collection is valuable for study, but as we are seeking to enjoy a few pictures rather than to compare many, we shall hardly tarry in these dimly-lighted and overcrowded rooms.

When I first went to see the pictures in the Lenox Library some years ago, the fussiness of the management required that I should write in advance to obtain a ticket for a certain day. I found this ceremonious pastebord awaiting my arrival in the city, and proceeded with it to the massive stone palace in which the rare and costly treasures of literature and art are housed. I shall never forget how glad the keeper—Jaller I called him—was to see me. I was the only visitor, and he seemed so hungry to see a human face. This red-tape which kept most picture lovers away, has now been put aside, and one has only to go at the right hour and walk in.

The most famous of the pictures is "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost," by Munkacsy. The blind poet is seated in a great chair, the arms of which his fingers nervously hold. His head is bowed. He is all absorbed in that under-world which to his mental eye is all about him. One daughter is standing at the table looking intently at him. The other sits, pen in hand, and leans forward eager to catch every word, her own awe-struck face a perfect reflection of the mighty gloom upon the face of her father, dark as it is with the shadows of hell through which he moves. This picture has been multiplied in many engravings. These should stimulate all their possessors to visit the great painting itself. It is a prelude to the mighty poem, inviting us to read again the deep-toned classic.

Two Turners, a Constable, and two charming portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds may soonest engage one's attention after the Munkacsy.

One hundred and fifty pictures, comfortably hung around a spacious hall, do not weary one. Your morning at the Lenox has been restful. Be careful now, as we turn to the great and fast-growing Metropolitan Museum whose brick and mortar were never an ornament to Central Park, and whose increasing size makes the fact more apparent.

The building is a hollow square, the court covered with a lofty skylight. Hereafter this central hall where a visitor gets his first impression of the interior has been filled with a confusing number of glass cases and ordinary casts. There was nothing big enough to be proportioned to this vast space. A recent visit showed me a surprising and grateful improvement. There have been placed here large and beautiful models of an Egyptian temple, of the Parthenon, the Pantheon, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame. These with other models and casts have made an architectural court of such interest as to make the first impression of the visitor agreeable and orderly.

A walk through the numerous galleries on the second floor shows almost an embarrassment of riches. Here are several entire collections, notably one containing some masterpieces of modern painting bequeathed by Miss Catherine L. Wolfe.

I suppose the picture which would be first named as belonging to the Museum is the "Friedland, 1807," by Meissonier. The foremost reason why it leads is that it was purchased by Mr. Henry Hill for \$60,000, and presented by him to the Museum. It is a marvel of faithful execution, interesting, but as for invention it is not as great as the name of the artist is now prominent.

I shall mention but two or three more pictures, for if I went further I

should not know where to stop. The "Religious Procession in Brittany," by Jules Breton, carries one sympathetically into the heart of the religious life of this superstitious and earnest people. Life is real and solemn to them. In other dress and with a little more intelligence on their faces, it might be called "Paritians of New England Going to Church." One quality makes this picture great: It is his perfect sympathy with the life he paints. This is the might which Millet smites the hearts of all who love his work.

A recent gift is a charming "Bridal Procession" by an American painter, Mr. C. Y. Turner. Upon a white cloth the bride is seated. Beside her walks the groom, staid in hand. He wears a wide Puritan collar and sugar-loaf hat. The bride rests one fair hand upon his shoulder, and in the other holds a bunch of pink roses. Several children are waiting to see them pass, and they are followed by the parson holding his book, and by young men with their muskets and with their lasses.

For one who loves the golden age of art, when her chief service was dedicated to the church, "The Return of the Holy Family," by Rubens, will be a feast indeed. It is a large canvas. Here is all the wealth of this painter's color without the fleshiness and earthiness which so often characterize his work. The Holy Child of three or five years is led gently by the hand of Mary, and helped forward by the solicitous Joseph. Mary lives not in the present. All this, and that which has been, is yet as a dream to her. The Child looks up as though, while yielding to the guidance of his earthly parents, He is seeking and led by the face of His Heavenly Father, who from above directs them all. The picture equals the grace of Raphael.

If you have but one hour in New York for pictures—just one hour of sixty minutes—let me be your adviser. Don't go to these great galleries. You can scarcely walk through them. There are half a dozen picture dealers, their rooms filled with the latest importations of current art. If you had time, it would be pleasant to visit them. You have but an hour. Let them all alone save one. You will always find at Cottle's, on Fifth Avenue, at least one picture deserving and repaying all your previous moments. For several years there could be seen in their rooms one of the largest and most superb Corot, its title, "Orpheus Greeting the Morn." It has recently been bought by Mr. Palmer, of Chicago, and of course we shall all see it in the World's Fair. Orpheus, with both hands lifted, one holding his lyre, gayly salutes the shining dawn. This is the incident; the picture itself is of such foliage and ambient air as make this master's style unapproached.

### SANCTIFIED PRINTER'S INK.

THE question of judicious advertising is not as widely as some good people have imagined. If a League has good meetings, there is no sound reason why others than those present should not know of it. In some measure a good meeting is one of the best advertisements of itself, but the class of people who need such meetings the most are the very ones who will not hear of them by the ordinary methods. It is taken for granted that any aggressive church is seeking to reach as many people as possible. How to accomplish this is a study to pastors and official boards. In some communities the young people have been helping to solve this problem. More than one pastor has found his League the most efficient advertising agent he ever employed. Instead of going away from the service following the League devotional meeting, they have been present themselves with many others who would not have been there without them. Of course the young people cannot do it all, but when the pastor is studious and spiritual as well as practical and popular, the opportunity is most encouraging for enlarging the influence of that church. I have stated the case thus strongly because some people say that under such circumstances the pastor is sufficient of himself. I say he is not, and no one knows this any more thoroughly than the pastor. But if a man with attractive gifts in the pulpit and home does the help of wise advertising, how much more does that faithful brother who is lacking in some of the most attractive gifts. The young people ought to have as much interest and pride to have the church full as the brethren of the official board. I know of men in our Conference who are ready to bear testimony to the efficiency of their people in this regard. How do they do it?

First, they believe in their pastor and their church, and then do not hesitate to express the reason of their belief on proper occasions. They are not afraid of a little honest enthusiasm on this subject, and before they know it others have been enthused by them. Many an ordinary man has grown to the most successful by being appointed to such a church. He has put honest work into his pulpit preparation and pastoral work, and when he has stood before his congregation he has been encouraged by the presence of many who were not brought there by his influence. But after hearing him once they were glad to come again, and others followed them. Some prominent young man is asking himself, "I wonder what I could do to call the attention of our community to our church and League as well as to our pastor?" I would say to him, Get acquainted with the reporters on your local papers, and when they ask you if you have any news, say surely you will, do not hesitate to tell them what is going on in the church. If your pastor announces an attractive subject in advance, give it to the reporter, and the pastor will be encouraged to feel that his theme was sufficiently attractive to get the attention of the papers at once. An item in the local column of any representative paper is worth more than ten mentions under the head of Sunday notices.

The bulletin in front of the church ought to be used. It is not enough to know the hours of service. An inquisitive public are glad to know what is going on and if the church is alive. I know that this is dangerous, but what of it? Who are the people at your meetings? Those who have always been there? Then you need to do something to get others. Some congregations have very few professing sinners in them, for the reason that there is nothing special to attract them. It is interesting to see how skillfully the young people of some communities are managing such work. A notice catches your eye on the horse-car, at the depot, on the street. A talented young man hands you a card with the service of his church neatly printed thereon, and at the bottom in good business style you see, "Presented by Harrison Blawell." You go to that church and that young man is one of the ushers, and in spite of the crowd he gives you a good seat, and if you are a stranger in the city that church is likely to be your home. Some good minister objects to this and says, "While others are attracted to their churches by their music and by the advertising, I am preaching the Gospel." Good! There is nothing so attractive as this same Gospel, but in the rush and hurry of this world a good many people will not believe it unless you take some means to bring it to their attention and get them to hear you. In advertising, as well as in other things, "the children of this world are wiser than the children of light." I believe in the principle. The application of it will vary with the locality. Talk up your League, your church and your pastor, and do not be afraid to use printer's ink in the expression of that interest and enthusiasm. Use the mails, the papers, your friends, your critics; but get the attention of the non-church-goers. Get them to church and get them to Christ!

PAUL PENNINGTON.

### OUR LEAGUE SCRAP-BOOK.

#### Volunteer Information.

One of those good natured persons who are always bent on imparting information was humiliated not long since. A negro was seated on a rail fence in Arkansas, intently looking at the telegraph poles. A gentleman passing said,—"Watching the wires?" "Yes, sah." "Waiting to see a message go by, hey?" The negro smiled and said, "Yes, sah." The gentleman kindly told him that messages were invisible, and explained the work of the electric current to him at length. Concluding he said,—"Now you know something about it?" "Yes, sah." "What do you work at?" "I'm a telegraph operator at the Hazel Switch Station, sah."

#### An Inspiring Thought.

Rev. James Stalker, the celebrated Scotch divine, when lecturing to the Yale divinity students, narrated an incident that has a teaching much wider than for preachers alone. As a young man was leaving home just before his ordination to the ministry, he received this parting exhortation from his mother: "Others may tell you more in knowledge, but let me impress one thing upon you. Every time you lay your hand upon a child's head, you lay it upon his mother's heart." This truth should equally inspire every Sunday-school worker and all who occupy the teacher's important and often discouraging place.

#### Burned In.

One of the beautiful arts much in favor at present, is that of painting on porcelain. In this sort of painting there is opportunity for displaying exquisite taste; but, in order to render the painting enduring, the porcelain must go into the fire, and the work of the artist must be burned in. This makes the figures and the coloring permanent, which may be looked upon with delight, and used for years.

This is in Christian experience. The image of Jesus may be drawn upon the soul accurately and perfectly; but the fire of the Holy Ghost must pass over the work, and the features perfectly, and the rich colors of the graces of the Spirit. The impurities of our nature, and the features of the carnal mind, are purged away with fire; then we are transformed into the image of the beloved Saviour. "The chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely." The outer world, seeing us thus transformed, takes knowledge of us that "we have been with Jesus," and confesses that "every shape and every face is heavenly and divine." This is a salvation that amounts to something. Let it be burned in thoroughly. —Standard.

#### Laughter and Tears.

Laughter and Tears met one day in a shady lane. The sunshine and shade mingled pleasantly there, and the breath of the woods was strong in the air, as was also the fragrance of the clover field near by. But the lane was all too narrow to allow both to pass, for Laughter was boisterous, and romped about so much that he took up a deal of room; while Tears seemed to be half-blind and could scarcely see her way.

She said in a voice like the song of a night bird:—"Why don't you let me pass? This is my path."

"No," replied Laughter, "this lane is mine, and I am in a hurry, so you'd better climb the fence into the dark woods and walk through the dead leaves."

"Why don't you climb the other fence," said Tears, softly, "and run along through the clover, in the sunshine? I'm sure you'd like it better."

"Well," rejoined Laughter, "pleasantly, I'm sure I don't want to quarrel with you, so let's agree about the path, suppose I turn about and go with you?"

"That would be very pleasant, indeed," said Tears, "for I am lonely."

So they went on together, through the twinkling sunshine and shadow, each felt better for the company of the other. And that is why it is that when you meet Laughter you are almost sure to find Tears not far away. —Detroit Free Press.

#### Wit or Impertinence?

Nobody denies that it is delightful to be bright, to be able to make clever speeches; but it is sometimes said that "every shape and every face is heavenly and divine." This is a salvation that amounts to something. Let it be burned in thoroughly. —Standard.

Coming so soon after the Worcester Convention, new items are scarce. From far and near, however, we learn that our Leagues are getting ready to help in revival meetings.

We don't want to have any more societies, but if the young people in every League would join hands to attend every stormy night meeting, how would that help? That would insure a grand meeting, for the little sacrifice would give spirit to those who come. There are enough who will go to church if it is very pleasant; but who will be there when most needed, when some one will surely stay away? Here are two members for this God's Band—the sexton and the preacher. Eight more are wanted at once.

"Mention this paper" is often seen in the last line of advertisements. Business men want to know the papers in which they pay to advertise. When a brother represents his Lord well, mention him. Tell Jesus that you saw Him in the pulpit or the classroom, or perhaps your humblest friend; and mention it to the brother himself. Give him the rare pleasure of knowing that he advertised attractively the religion of Christ, his Saviour. Jesus saw that Mary with her hair, her face of olden splendor, and he told her and declared it to the world. "Mention this paper."

It is a good plan for secretaries to send all League topic cards and circulars that may be printed to the young men and women of your church who are away from home at school or college.

We know of one League that gave a reception last summer to four or five of its members who had just graduated from the High School. It is a good idea. Why not give a

reception during the holidays to your members who are at home just for a vacation?

#### A New Creature.

Some years ago I visited a friend who is an enthusiastic orchardist. He showed me a tree which he called "a splendid disappointment." He bought it as representing a rare and choice variety which he wished to propagate. It was so represented and labeled. He cultivated it with great care, and it grew rapidly. It was the wonder and admiration of all who saw it. But when it was old enough to bear fruit, the peaches, though abundant, were small and bitter. The scion was evidently "a wildling." It had been grafted in the nursery the graft had failed, and my friend had spent the toll of years upon it in vain. He said, "I suppose that I shall have to dig it up."

This summer, when I was driving by his orchard, he called to me, saying, "Can't you stop a minute? I want to show you something."

I went with him, and he pointed me to a tree loaded with the finest fruit I ever saw. It stood just where the "splendid disappointment" had stood. I said:—"So you dug up that tree as you threatened to three years ago?" "No, I didn't. I thought what a pity it would be to see a tree of such development and beauty so soon cut down. I began to wonder. I said to myself, 'Can't I turn it into a splendid vitality into a new direction?' I determined to try. So I cut off all the branches back to the main trunk and grafted them with scions from a bearing tree, whose fruit was good. The root was full of sap, and the scions grew rapidly. Of course there were suckers coming from below the grafts which had to be removed. I was compelled to watch and work in order to make sure that the old life went into the new channels. But I succeeded, and now I have a new tree. Yes, I may say, one that is radically different from the old one, for the very roots seem to have been changed, in their operations at least, by the influence of the new scions. There is hardly any more sprouting of suckers. The whole growth and fruitage is that of a magnificent peach tree, the finest in my orchard."

As I rose homeward, pondering on what I had seen and heard, I thought that I began to understand, in some measure, how we become new creatures in Christ Jesus. We are not killed and then made alive again. Our hearts are not torn out, and better ones put in their places. But by genuine repentance our whole moral nature is cut back, as it were. . . . This new and wonderful love absorbs the energies of our being. It works downward into the very roots of our characters, and transforms them so that they break up into our daily lives a new vitality—the elements of that new growth which the Bible calls "growth in grace." And so it comes to pass that in the regenerated man old things pass away and all become new.—OBADIAH OLD SCHOOL, in Interior.

#### AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON.

MR. A. S. ROE, who was elected 3d vice-president of the First District at the Worcester Convention, sends the following seasonable suggestion:—"The recent death of the distinguished poet renders an evening with his verse particularly appropriate. Everybody is supposed to know something of Tennyson's most famous Leases. Now is an excellent opportunity to learn much about him. If any subject can make a League meeting bright and profitable, that of Tennyson will. The following is suggested as a program for an evening, subject, of course, to such variations as time and place may necessitate:—

1. Song, "The Brook."
2. Sketch of the poet's life; not more than fifteen minutes.
3. Recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," to be loved by a brief statement of the incident which prompted its writing.
4. Reading, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with a recital of the whole story in the reader's own words.
5. An estimate of Tennyson's verse as compared with that of other poets of his day; not more than ten minutes.
6. Song, "Break, Break, Break."
7. Recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," from "The Charge of the Light Brigade."
8. Reading, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," from "The Charge of the Light Brigade."
9. Reading, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," from "The Charge of the Light Brigade."
10. Song, "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

#### FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

REV. F. N. UPHAM.

Rev. Geo. S. Butters, the new president of the New England League, comes to the office every way well equipped. For whatever of honor there is in the position we congratulate him; for the work we promise co-operation; and for his success we will pray. It is no presumption to speak thus heartily for all New England preachers and Methodist people, when in fancy we hear saying, "Amen!"

Coming so soon after the Worcester Convention, new items are scarce. From far and near, however, we learn that our Leagues are getting ready to help in revival meetings.

We don't want to have any more societies, but if the young people in every League would join hands to attend every stormy night meeting, how would that help? That would insure a grand meeting, for the little sacrifice would give spirit to those who come. There are enough who will go to church if it is very pleasant; but who will be there when most needed, when some one will surely stay away? Here are two members for this God's Band—the sexton and the preacher. Eight more are wanted at once.

"Mention this paper" is often seen in the last line of advertisements. Business men want to know the papers in which they pay to advertise. When a brother represents his Lord well, mention him. Tell Jesus that you saw Him in the pulpit or the classroom, or perhaps your humblest friend; and mention it to the brother himself. Give him the rare pleasure of knowing that he advertised attractively the religion of Christ, his Saviour. Jesus saw that Mary with her hair, her face of olden splendor, and he told her and declared it to the world. "Mention this paper."

It is a good plan for secretaries to send all League topic cards and circulars that may be printed to the young men and women of your church who are away from home at school or college.

We know of one League that gave a reception last summer to four or five of its members who had just graduated from the High School. It is a good idea. Why not give a

The Correspondence department may mean much more than the perfunctory keeping of the records. Letters sent to absent members, messages for the aged of the church, interesting statistics as to church and prayer-meeting attendance by Leagues—all these and many more plans will keep a versatile secretary busy and happy.

It came the evening when "Our Finances" was the topic for the League prayer-meeting. Why was it that the time hung heavily and the testimonies were so few? The leader was impressed with the importance of his theme and spoke to the point and profitably; but—well—we felt like apologizing for the meeting to some strangers who were present. When will we cease to think it a bore if money matters are talked of in church? Away with the delicacy that is distributed by the contribution box or subscription paper! The idea that finances must "throw a coldness over the meeting" is absurd. Giving is a grace—it is "more blessed." We look to the Epworth League for men and women whose piety isn't chilled nor loyalty shaken if the Lord's money is called for.

"Too busy" is often given as an excuse for not doing any special Christian work. Doubtless it is honestly offered as a good and sufficient reason by many. But is it? Does the Lord mean that we should work so hard for ourselves as to have no time for Him? Is it right to always be too tired to attend the week-night meetings of the church? Must we utterly exhaust ourselves in six days work so as to be good for nothing on the seventh day? It will not do to say that it is all our work we are "serving the Lord." Honesty in accounts, patience in the home, and a good influence in everything come for very much; but that is too general. There is much of definitely religious work that must be done. It is not enough to "hold the fort." Sorties, charges, attacks must be made. Don't soothe your conscience now, I trust, we hope, by the empty apology, "Too busy." The church with its services is to be sustained, and you are to do it. The poor and sick are to be visited, and yours is the work. The late Joseph Hillman, of Troy, said that one class-meeting might be thought he would stay at home and "tend to business." He did, and lost \$7,000 by the operation. If the "books were opened" now, as they will be in the Judgment, many would see how much they are losing by being "too busy." Take time for some special Christian work every week.

Ashland, Mass.—The pastor, Rev. C. E. Spaulding, writes interestingly about his Junior League as follows:—

"A Junior League is now in successful operation here. We have thus far organized the Girls' Branch and divided it into three classes. One 'ten' is gathering jolly to send to the deaconesses for use in Boston this winter, another is doing some work for the W. H. M. S., and one is preparing some entirely new temperance experiments. A general exercise in Bible study is another feature. A Boys' Branch is to be organized, and all will be embraced in the Junior League."

Salem, Mass., Lafayette St.—The Salem circuit held a meeting at this church, Oct. 20. Rev. J. F. Allen delivered the address.

Attleboro, Mass.—This League recently gave a very successful praise service, free to all. A chorus of twenty-five voices led in the singing of old familiar tunes. Two solos were sung and a reading given. These services will be repeated occasionally during the winter. The League in two evenings repaired, re-covered and re-numbered the Sunday-school library books. At the same time a list of new books was prepared for the convenience of the librarian and members of the school.

Round Pond, Me.—The Yates Epworth League of Round Pond held its second monthly business and literary meeting Oct. 10, and the following interesting program was rendered: 1. Music, "America." 2. Sketch of the life of Columbus. 3. Ode for Columbus Day. 4. Music, "Hail Columbia." 5. Poem, "Columbus." 6. "The Sea of Discovery." 7. Music, "Red, White and Blue." 8. Poem, "No Friendly Lighthouse." 9. 1892-1893. 10. Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

Bradford, Mass.—Oct. 5 the League held Whittier exercises. A large and deeply interested audience gave attention to essays, readings and music. In connection with the above we are glad to note that there is a genuine spiritual awakening in the church, that promises great good. Rev. C. H. Stackpole is pastor.

Woburn, Mass.—Dr. Crawford, the pastor, fee's greatly cheered by the recent meetings of his League. The president of this League is a young lady, who with ease and ability conducts her office. The meeting held Oct. 11 was well attended. To a visitor that evening the outlook seemed very promising.

Reading, Mass.—The East Middlesex Circuit holds its quarterly convention here, Oct. 26.

Lowell, Mass., Highland Church.—The League shines through its Highland Beacon. As all Leagues should do, it is very bright. The local chapter has whole charge of this little paper, giving every Saturday a full budget of church news in a vigorous and interesting way. For 25 cents a year any one can keep in the light of this Beacon and see all that is to be seen about that church. Oct. 5 the last League meeting was held. Bro. S. H. Geddes was elected president. An increase of \$151.35 for the year was reported. The editor of the paper modestly withholds his

"What are you going to do about it?"

Pittsburgh. GEO. A. MACCRETH & CO.

## Why is it that Strictly Pure White Lead is the Best Paint?

Because it will outlast all other paints, make a handsomer finish, give better protection to the wood, and the first cost will be less.

If a color other than white is wanted, tint the paint with the National Lead Co.'s

### Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in small cans, one pound being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of pure White Lead the desired shade. Be Careful to use only old and well-known brands of white lead. The market is flooded with adulterated and so-called "white leads." The following brands are always strictly pure and are established by the test of years:

- "ANCHOR" (Cincinnati)
- "ARMSTRONG & MCKELVY" (Cincinnati)
- "ATLANTIC" (New York)
- "BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh)
- "BRADLEY" (New York)
- "BROOKLYN" (New York)
- "COLLIER" (St. Louis)
- "CORNELL" (Buffalo)
- "DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh)
- "ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati)
- "JEWETT" (New York)
- "KENTUCKY" (Louisville)
- "FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh)
- "MORLEY" (Philadelphia)
- "RED SEAL" (St. Louis)
- "SALEM" (Salem, Mass.)
- "SHIPMAN" (Chicago)
- "SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago)
- "ULSTER" (New York)
- "UNION" (New York)

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.  
Boston Branch: Salem Lead Works, Boston, Mass.

## Our Book on Investments

we shall cheerfully send you, free. We feel qualified to give such information because we have, for years, made a specialty of investments for colleges, estates, trustees, and others, with whom safety is the first consideration.

## The Provident Trust Co.

36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

## THE BOSTON MAGEE HEATER

For heating with warm air only, or in COMBINATION with HOT WATER, as shown in the cut below, is DESERVINGLY POPULAR.

The Magee, Charitable Mechanics Association awarded







## Hot Air & Hot Water Heating, Singly or Combined

As Heating Engineers of long experience we can meet the requirements of any customer. This cut shows our COMBINATION HEATER for supplying hot water to rooms difficult to reach or to heat with hot air pipes.

We can furnish any kind of apparatus, water or Hot Air, Hot Water or Steam, and take contracts in any part of the country.

---

**SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE CO.,**  
 48 to 54 Union Street, Boston, Mass.  
 LARGEST STOVE STORE IN NEW ENGLAND.

# HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR NOVEMBER.

The Designers of the Fair. By F. D. MILLET.  
With 14 Portraits.

The Boy Grator of Zepata City. A Story by RICHARD HARRING DAVIS. With 2 Illustrations by C. D. GILSON.

Along the Parkside Boulevards. By THOMAS G. CHILDS. With 7 Illustrations by LEWIS and GORDON.

Nathaniel J. Wyeth, and the Struggle for Oregon. By JOHN A. WYETH, M.D. Portrait.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Gish's Ball. By M. E. DAVIS. With 4 Illustrations by W. L. SMITH.

Jane Field. A Novel. By MARY E. WILKINS. Along the Parkside Boulevards. By M. E. DAVIS, and a Portrait of Miss Wilkins.

The Holy Places of Islam. By CLAUDE WASSNER. With 8 Illustrations.

The New Growth of St. Louis. By J. RALPH.

The Rivals. A Story. By FRANKLIN C. WILKINSON. With 4 Illustrations by A. E. SPENCER.

A Collection of Death-Masks. By LEO HUTTON. Part III. With 18 Illustrations.

The World of Chance. A Novel. By W. DEAN HOWELLS. Conclusion.

Messenger and Ford. By JAMES R. LOWELL.

A Picnic Christmas. Editor's Easy By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

In Memoriam : George William Curtis.

DEPARTMENTS.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

**Victors**

HIGHEST  CATALOGUE

**Church Pianos**

Read this if you want a bargain. Second sweet-toned upright, in perfect condition, formerly adapted to Sunday School and women's society. The owner is not a dealer, has no use for the piano, and will sell it at a great saving to any church, was the a good instrument for money. Write for particulars to F. O. Waban, Mass., or F. O. Box 1010, Boston.



**OVERMAN WHEEL CO.**  
 POSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO  
 A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Special Agents,  
 CHICAGO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

**Stearns' Emery**  
THE MODERN  
**STOVE POLISH**

Ready for use. Applied with a Cloth.  
LITTLE Labor, NO Dust, NO Odor.  
THE BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL  
Stove Polish in the World.  
Sold Everywhere for **ONE CENT**.  
J. L. Prescott & Co., Box B, No. Berwick, Me.

**1893.**  
**ROBERT B. THOMAS**  
WILLIAM WAIRE & CO., Publishers  
BOSTON.  
**\$100.00 in GOLD, FREE**

**The Home Guard**  
for your Sunday School  
—TO—  
**CHAS. R. MAGEE, 38 Bromfield St.**  
**BOSTON.**

**BIBLE**  
The new selling story which  
has been the success of the  
BIBLE CONNELL, Crosby &  
Co. is now being sold in large  
pages of magnificent colored plates, a price  
of 10¢ per copy. The book is  
for young men, and is a  
working hand. We have 100 orders up  
for the book. The book is  
for children.

**FOR CHILDREN**  
The new selling story which  
has been the success of the  
BIBLE CONNELL, Crosby &  
Co. is now being sold in large  
pages of magnificent colored plates, a price  
of 10¢ per copy. The book is  
for young men, and is a  
working hand. We have 100 orders up  
for the book. The book is  
for children.

**Houghton, Mifflin & Co's**

**New Books.**

*At the Beautiful Gate,*  
and Other Songs of  
Faith.

By LUCY LARCOM. 16mo. \$1.00. Fall  
flexible morocco. \$3.00.

**THE BEST BOY'S BOOK OF THE YEAR**  
**Tom Clifton,** or Western  
with Grant and Sherman's Army.  
By WARREN LEE GOSS, author of "The  
Lion." 12mo. Gilt illustrated. \$1.50.

\* The most interesting books to me are the  
of *Autobiography*—LONGFELLOW.

**Famous Types of Women**

[illegible]

**SOMETHING NEW.**  
**AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION**

# Daily Food

In daily tidbits, for Holiday gifts, for Engraving - 8mo. parts cloth, all edges gilt edge, gilt edge, 75 cents. French silk, \$1.25.

## MCHANICALS

and Other Stories of Colonial Times.

By JANE G. AUSTIN, author of "The Settlers of Sandwich," "Burr's Alliance," "The Native Noblemen," "The White Star," and "His Daughters," etc. 16 mo. gilt. 12s.

A book of excellent stories, each representing an noteworthy character or incident in the early history of the island. By Jane Austin, author of "The Settlers of Sandw."

**Free Organ Concerts.**

Mechanics' Building, 250 State St. Oct. 5 to Dec. 3. DAILY, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

**Machinery in Operation.**

Grant Industrial Estate.

**Band and Organ Concerts.**

**Free Concert Lectures.**

Y. **HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.**

## The Epworth League.

New England District.  
MOTTOES.

Look Up. Lift Up.

"I desire a league offensive and defensive with every soldier of Jesus Christ."—John Wesley.  
"We live to love our church a power in the land, while we live to love every other church that affects our Christ."—Bishop Simpson.

### THOUGHTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

Ah! if our souls but poise and swing  
Like the compass in its brazen ring,  
Ever level and ever true  
To the toll and the task we have to do,  
We shall sail securely and safely reach  
The Fortunate Isles.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The sins by which God's Spirit is ordinarily grieved are the sins of small things—laxities in keeping the temper, slight neglect of duty, lightness, sharpness of dealing. If it is your habit to walk with God in the humblest occupations of your day, it is very nearly certain that you will be filled with the Spirit always.—Horace Bushnell.

God made Elijah feel the earnestness of life. "What doest thou here, Elijah?" Such a voice repeats itself to all of us, rousing us from our lethargy or our despondency or our protracted leisure. "What doest thou here?"—here in this short life. There is work to be done: evil to be done, God's church purified, good men encouraged, doubting men directed, a country saved, time going, life a dream, eternity long—"What doest thou here?"—Selected.

We are in this world like a child who plays upon the floor with a disintegrated map, which she does not know how to put together. Here is some father-love, and here some mother-love, and here some brother-love, and here some wife-love, here some love that is wretched against wrong, and here some love that is beautiful with suffering, and here some love that is merciful and compassionate toward the sinful—love all broken up in fragments; put them together. Take your life for this task, and put them together; and when all the fragments of life are put together, you will find the map is love, for life is God and God is love.—Lyman Abbott, D. D.

What is the range that Nature gives her own?  
With frost or fire she stars the living feet,  
And holdeth each within its native zone;  
The pine its love, the palm, shall never meet;  
Nowhere do roses bloom from field of ice,  
Nowhere in valleys blooms the edelweiss.  
—Edith Thomas.

Poor Little-faith do wake up with a sigh and a shiver. "I am so different from most people," says poor Little-faith, "and here's another day come, and there's so many cares and so many hindrances!" Bless the Lord, I want you young folks to get into a way of setting out feeling quite sure that His religion is made for you. An' not just for going to chapel in your Sunday clothes, either; but for work an' for worry; for wants an' cares like yours an' mine. Little-faith doesn't give religion a chance. He's like them there folks that do go into the water ankle-deep, and then wonder how 'tis that they can't float and swim like other people do. Plunge right into the sea of His grace, young folks. Start the daythinkin' like this—"There'll be nothin' today, but He will help me. There'll be no where today, but He will be with me. No temptation, but He can deliver me. No burden, but I can cast it upon Him. Bless His name." Let the music of His precious promises ring in our souls and stir us up like the sound of a trumpet.—Daniel Quorn.

Mine is a daily cross of petty cares,  
Of little duties pressing on my heart,  
Of little troubles hard to reconcile,  
Of inward troubles overcome in part.  
I dare not lay it down; I only ask  
That, taking up my daily cross as I may,  
Follow my Master humbly, step by step,  
Through clouds and darkness, unto perfect day.

There is a legend of an artist who sought for a piece of sandal-wood out of which to carve a Madonna. At last he was about to give up in despair, leaving the vision of his life unrealized, when in a dream he was bidden to shape the figure from a block of oak-wood, which was destined for the fire. Obeying the command, he produced from the log of common firewood a masterpiece. In like manner many people wait for great and brilliant opportunities for doing the good things, the beautiful things, of which they dream, while through all the plain, common days the very opportunities they require for such deeds lie close to them, in the simplest and most familiar passing events, and in the homeliest circumstances. They wait to find sandal-wood out of which to carve Madonnas, while far more lovely Madonnas than they dream of are hidden in the common logs of oak they burn in their open fireplaces, or given with their feet in the wood-yard.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

### A MUSICAL CRUSADE. A Halloween Story.

JULIA S. LAWRENCE.

"YOU may say what you please, boys can have lots more fun in this world than girls can!"

The speaker, Josie Anderson, marched back and forth with shoulders well thrown back and head erect. Both hands were filled with late autumn beauties, while gorgeous festoons of wild clematis drooped from her shoulders and trailed on the ground behind her.

"Josie never was quite reconciled to the fact that she was born a girl," said Belle Hanson, carefully placing her book of specimens on a flat stone and seating herself thereon.

"What is the particular grievance now?" asked Milly Martin from her perch on the stone wall where she was assisting timid Ruth Alsworth to a seat by her side.

These four girls, schoolmates and friends from early childhood, had been for one more ramble in the fields and woods 'er the frost-kindling despoil their beauty. It was one of the rarely beautiful days when October smiles with the warmth of June, unmindful of the destroyer lurking in her rear; and the girls lingered, loth to climb the last wall separating them from the highway which would take them back to town.

"Grievance enough!" retorted Josie, savagely. She enjoyed growling occasionally, and was well aware that her audience enjoyed it also. "Grievance enough! Isn't tomorrow night All Halloween, and are not the boys making preparations for a grand time?"

"Yes, and will do things of which they ought to be ashamed, too," added Belle.

"I don't see the fun in making other people trouble, and perhaps expense," said Ruth.

"Nor I," said Josie frankly. "That is just what vexes me. Girls mustn't do this

or mustn't do that, even for fun, for it wouldn't be 'lady like'; but the boys, as Belle says, will do things tomorrow night they ought to be ashamed to do, and would be at any other time, simply because they know nothing will be said against it. People will only laugh and shake their heads a little, and say, 'Oh, boys will be boys!'"

"I am very glad of it. I wouldn't have them girls for anything," said Belle, dryly; whereat they all laughed.

"O girls! I've thought of something splendid!" cried Milly, who all this time had, apparently, been engrossed with arranging a bouquet of ferns and golden-rod, late purple asters and everlasting. "Sit down, Josie, and let me tell you. I have an idea!"

"Possible?" exclaimed Josie in mock surprise, as she dropped on the crisp dry grass at Belle's feet.

"Keep still, Josie, please," interrupted Ruth. "Milly always thinks up splendid things to do; you know she does."

"That's so," assented Josie. "Proceed, Madam!"

"It isn't exactly an original idea, but Josie's talking about Halloween made me think of something cousin Nell told me last summer. She said their superintendent got married, and the night after he brought his bride home, his Sabbath-school scholars all went and sang at his door. They would not go in, so he and his bride came out in the porch and he made a little speech, and then they sang again and went away. Why can't we do something of the kind tomorrow night?"

"But our superintendent hasn't been getting married," began Belle.

"I know that, of course," interrupted Milly. "What I mean is for our four girls to go alone—provided our mothers will let us, and I think they will. We must go quietly, so as not to be heard, and get away after singing without being caught."

"Splendid! splendid!" exclaimed Josie; while Belle and Ruth clapped their hands excitedly.

"Where shall we go, and what shall we sing?" asked Belle.

"We can sing Gospel songs, and go to Aunt Susan's, and—oh, there are plenty of places to go to."

"We must go to the minister's first," said Ruth.

"And sing his favorite, 'Blessed Assurance, Jesus is Mine,'" added Josie. "Don't you know how often he calls for that in prayer-meeting?"

"Milly, you are a genius!" exclaimed Belle, climbing up on the wall beside her.

"Come closer, Josie, we don't want even the birds to hear our plans, for fear they may carry them to town and spoil all our fun."

"So the four bright heads gathered close together, and plans were made, altered, and perhaps finally discarded altogether, until Ruth, the methodical, produced pencil and note-book and wrote a hasty description of the object of the 'Musical Crusade,' as they decided to call it, adding several rules or by-laws to govern the members. Each girl signed her name to this, and then, warned by the low red sun dipping behind the distant hills, they hastened homeward.

Seven o'clock the next evening found them together again in Mrs. Martin's sitting-room. They were full of suppressed excitement, for each felt the responsibility of the promise she had given her mother. Ah! happy indeed are those mothers who know they can trust their daughters on such an expedition, and happy, also, must those daughters be whose mothers can have such confidence in them!"

"To the minister's first," said Milly, who had been appointed leader. "Now remember Article 2 of our by-laws: 'No loud word spoken or passer-by recognized on the street.'"

All bowed assent and passed silently out.

Rev. Howard Day sat alone in his study with bowed head and drooping shoulders. He was not exactly discouraged, neither did he regret the path he had chosen, but he longed for a word of comfort or sympathy now and then; for his people, alas! too often forgot he was human, or that they owed him aught beside his salary. Suddenly there came to his ears the sound of music directly under his window. He started to his feet, his first thought being to throw up the window; but instead he paused and leaned on the back of his chair. In sweet, girlish voices the words of his favorite hymn came floating in to him:

"Blessed assurance, Jesus is mine;  
Oh, what a fortunate of glory divine!"

The study door opened softly, and his wife came to his side. "Isn't it sweet of them, Howard? They are only girls, I know. I can tell Belle Hanson's alto, and I'm sure Milly Martin's voice leads. I'm going to call them in."

These sentences were given in broken whispers, and while they were singing the last verse she slipped into the hall; but her husband stood where he had risen, the shadow gone from his face, the heaviness from his heart. An angel's visit could scarcely have done more for him, and he repeated with shining eyes and smiling lips: "Blessed assurance, Jesus is mine!"

As the last line was sung, Mrs. Day opened the street door. There was nothing to be seen. She thought she heard suppressed laughter, and, stepping back, she closed the door in hopes they would sing again, but all was quiet. She waited a few minutes, then opened the door once more and stepped out, but she found no one there, though she peered closely into the shadows.

"That was a narrow escape," chuckled Belle, as they paused in a quiet spot to catch breath, ready for another "charge." "If that hall door hadn't been so hard to open, we'd have been caught surely. Now, where next, Milly?"

"To little Susie Merle's; she may be asleep if we wait longer."

It was not far to the Merle cottage, which stood somewhat back from the street. The girls stationed themselves in the shade as best they could, for there were no friendly trees, only a few shrubs, and the moon shone brightly. With voices subdued and softened they sang that dear old hymn, "What a Friend we have in Jesus."

At the first sound of the music, the window of the sick girl's room was slightly raised; while they were singing the second verse the street door opened and a woman stepped out. Their first impulse was to run, for it was the

fun of the plan not to be caught; but when they saw it was Mrs. Merle, they paused. She beckoned to them, and they went toward her. The tears, so bravely kept back in her daughter's room, were coursing down her cheeks now as she said,—

"Susie wants I should thank you for singing; she is so pleased, poor child! She wants you to sing the 'Sweet By and By' before you go. Don't sing but one verse, as she is too excited already."

It was with difficulty the girls controlled their voices, and their eyes were dimmed with tears as they sang of that "land that is fairer than day" which their little schoolmate would soon, so very soon, see for herself.

Their next call took them well out of the village, and they passed nearly the whole distance in silence. Their spirits rose, however, as they neared the place, for Aunt Susan Warner was a general favorite with them all. She was one of those good kind souls who, having no children of her own, make up for it by being "aunt" to every child in the community.

"Uncle Enos has taken off his gate to save the boys' doing it for him later," whispered Milly.

"So much the better for us," said Josie. "It squeaks so Aunt Susan would surely have heard us."

The light from the sitting-room windows streamed out across the little yard. It was one of Aunt Susan's hobbies not to pull down her curtains. "For," she was wont to say, "perhaps the sight of my home may make some poor wanderer think of his own."

The girls, looking in, saw Aunt Susan and Uncle Enos sitting by the cheerful fire, a square light stand, holding a trim little lamp, between them. Aunt Susan's knitting-work lay idly on her lap, for Uncle Enos, with paper held close to the light, was reading aloud from the last Zion's Herald.

"How comfortable they look! It's too bad to disturb them," whispered Ruth, as they drew back into the shade.

"Hark! what's that?" exclaimed Uncle Enos, dropping his paper at the first sound of their voices. "Some one singing! That's no boys' work!"

"No, it's girls' voices. I can tell Milly Martin's, and can guess the rest. They are out for fun as well as the boys. Quick, Enos, slip out the side door and catch them before they can get away."

Uncle Enos, nothing loth, donned hat and coat and went softly out. So, when the girls finished their song and left their hiding-place for another peep in at the window, they came suddenly face to face with him.

"I've caught you, you rogues!" he cried, laughing heartily. "You're my prisoners, every one of you. March into the house!"

Aunt Susan had by this time opened the front door, and stood smiling and beckoning, so the girls, not unwillingly, went.

How they laughed and chattered over it all, Aunt Susan as much of a girl as any of them.

"Take off your hats, girls," she said, as they paused for breath. "Uncle Enos will get some apples, and here is a fine bed of coals; we'll pop corn and roast apples, and try Halloween tricks. I can remember the ones we used to play when I was young."

"No, no; we mustn't stop another minute," cried Milly, springing to her feet. "We promised our mothers we would be home by half-past eight, and it is nearly eight now. We are out on a 'crusade,' Auntie."

"A crusade! What is that?" asked Aunt Susan in a disappointed tone.

Then they told her all about it—how the plan originated, where they had been, and what they had sung.

"Of course you can't stay, then, though I should be so glad to have you; but you will sing my favorite, 'Come, ye Disconsolate,' won't you, before you go?"

The girls complied, their fresh young voices making harmony of the weird old tone. Aunt Susan's eyes were moist when they finished.

"The good Lord bless you, dears! He put it into your hearts to do this, and you don't know how much good you may do and enjoy your innocent pleasure at the same time. Go now, and the Lord bless you!"

She stood and watched them, with music in her heart, as they marched back up street.

"It would have been lots of fun to have stayed there," said Josie, ruefully.

"You can't be in two places at once," replied Ruth, sagely.

"We must walk fast to make up for lost time as it is," said Milly. "We'd better go around by the blacksmith shop and up Pleasant Alley; it will save time."

Pleasant Alley was not pleasant at all; indeed, it was a wonder to many why it was so called. Possibly it had been pleasant once, but now the houses were old and shabby, and many of them far from neat-looking. Toward the upper end, however, the air seemed purer and street and houses wore a brighter aspect.

Miss Wilkins, the dress-maker, had rooms in one of these last houses, and it was on her the girls were to call next.

They had hesitated at first about including her in their list, but Mrs. Martin had urged it, for the quiet little woman who was working so bravely to support herself and her crippled sister was much respected by all the good people of L—. They had left this visit till the last, as it would be almost impossible to escape recognition here; so they very quietly took their places under Miss Wilkins' window and sang,—

"We shall know each other better,  
When the mists have cleared away."

While they were singing, Ruth saw a door open across the way and a man come out. He stood in the light long enough for her to see that it was Jim Nelson. Mrs. Nelson had worked for her mother that day, and she had overheard her tell how hard Jim was trying to keep from drinking, and how he had not touched a drop for over a month, but tonight the fellows were planning for a grand spree over at Dahl's and she feared Jim would go.

The fellows were all urging him, and, if he went, she knew from past experience that he would not stop till he had made a beast of himself. If only she could keep him at home just tonight! He had found he could work without it, but he couldn't resist having a good time.

"Jim can't say no to his friends," Mrs. Nelson had said. "If he only had a friend to help him up instead, just now, till he gets a little stronger."

"He can have just such a friend," Ruth heard her mother say. "The Lord Jesus is

waiting to be his Friend. He will help him every time and give him strength to resist temptation."

"I don't know about such things," Mrs. Nelson had replied, sadly; "but I wish Jim did. I think that is what he needs."

This conversation came back to Ruth as she watched Nelson cross the street and lounge on the fence to hear the music.

"Oh, if we could only do something to keep him away from Dahl's tonight!" she thought.

"If I had only told Milly, she would have thought of something to do; but it is too late now; can I—can I do anything?"

They were singing the last verse; it must be done now or never. With a little prayer for help and guidance, she joined in the chorus, and as soon as it was ended, she made one grand effort, and, louder, clearer than ever she sang before, she sang,—

"We have heard the joyful sound;  
Jesus saves! Jesus saves!  
Spread the tidings all around;  
Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"

The girls looked at her in astonishment. Timid little Ruth must have taken leave of her senses, they thought; but before the first line was sung, all joined and sang as though this were part of their program. They sang all the verses, Ruth in her nervousness scarcely giving them time for breath between them. Quite a crowd had collected by this time, but no one spoke to them, and they walked silently away, only the window of Miss Wilkins' chamber was raised and a white handkerchief fluttered out in mute thanks.

Ruth kept looking back and walking slower and slower, much to Josie's disgust. On the corner, in spite of whispered remonstrance, she stopped altogether. Mr. Nelson had re-crossed the street and stood as if deciding; then he turned suddenly and walked into his house, shutting the door with a bang that echoed far up the alley. Ruth gave a little skip of joy, and hurried on to overtake the rest.

"What new departure was that, Ruthie?" asked Belle. "What possessed you to sing that last piece?"

"Don't you like it? I think it is real sweet and pretty," replied Ruth, innocently.

"Pretty enough, perhaps, but hardly appropriate."

"I think it was very appropriate," said Ruth, with a happy little laugh.

The other girls looked at her in astonishment, but, thinking it was one of Ruth's oddities, they dropped the subject.

They were nearing their homes now and breathed freer, talking over the many things that had happened by the way; and when they separated, each girl declared she had never had so good a time before, and that they would try it again some time.

### LEAGUE PRAYER-MEETING TOPICS FOR NOVEMBER.

REV. MATTHIAS S. KAUFMAN, A. M.

Nov. 6.—Our League. Department of Mercy and Help. "Pray for Tender Hearts and Helpful Hands." Matt. 25: 40.

"Ask God to give these skill  
In comfort's art,  
That thou may'st consecrate be  
And set apart  
Unto a life of sympathy.  
For heavy is the weight of ill  
In every heart;  
And comforters are needed much  
Of Christlike touch."

Mercy and Help! Beautiful mission! Significant phrase, redolent of Eden joys and prophetic of millennial blessedness! In it are lovingly wedded the heart and hand. What may not such a union produce? It suggests Dorcas as its patron saint, Florence Nightingale and John Howard as two of its choicest models. Go where he may, the Mercy and Help Christian makes all about him better, brighter, sweeter, nobler. His life may never blaze with a conspicuous deed, but by the innumerable little ministries of the everyday he keeps the light of love burning to guide aught man a lowly one. His religion is spiritual and his Christianity practical. His good wishes materialize charmingly; bursting from the ends of his fingers like jets of light. Such a life is a living gospel. It absorbs so much of the divine spirit that it is possessed of Christ's own compassion for a suffering world. Indeed, it is Christ incarnate carried about by human feet. Like Aristotle's virtue, tender hearts and helpful hands can be secured only through practice.

1. By literal almsgiving. This may be the easiest exercise, and generally requires the least sacrifice. But it is one way in which suffering is alleviated and men are helped, provided it is done intelligently and not wasted upon professional beggars.

2. By providing food and clothing for the worthy destitute. Here the personal element enters and implies more of the "going about doing good," more of the individual contact and influence. How seldom would we murmur or complain of our own hard lot if we should frequently go into the homes of those who are much less highly favored than ourselves!

3. By teaching the unfortunate how to help themselves. This is more difficult than the foregoing suggestions, but immeasurably more beneficial. Nothing less than this can be made permanently helpful to needy classes. Our social philosophers are learning this lesson and proclaiming it. Says Mackenzie: "The greatest charity is education," but it should be complete, including the spiritual nature.

4. By realizing that none of us liveth unto himself. None of us dare be independent in feeling, for we all need sympathy and encouragement and kindly consideration. Not by dwelling upon the faults, but by seeing the virtues and graces of all with whom we associate, will our hearts become tender and our hands helpful.

5. Best of all, by giving self shall we attain to this desired character. Ah! this is the highest act. When we give ourselves to others, then we give the only thing which is really our own and all that we have. Then only do we imitate fully the Christ who gave Himself for us.

Warning and Encouragement: It is startling to notice what supreme emphasis Christ places upon selfish neglect of the needy as ground for condemnation at the last day; and those who hear the "Come, ye blessed," will have won the reward through unselfish service. Inasmuch as ye did, or did not, do it, unto the lowliest, will doom or destiny be decided. A Russian soldier was pacing his beat one freezing night when he chanced to meet a poor fellow suffering intensely with the cold. Removing his own warm overcoat he put it on the poorly-dressed stranger. And the beautiful story says that in course of time the soldier died, and reaching heaven he found Christ wearing the very coat he had given away, and said to him, in great astonishment, "You have on my coat."

"Yes," said the Saviour, "you gave it to me that bitter cold night." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Nov. 13.—Our League. Department of Christian Work. "Pray for a Revival of Religion." Heb. 3: 2.

In circuit-riding days, when saddle-bags and broad-brimmed hats were in vogue, it was customary to supplement the more elaborate discourse with a short, direct, pointed exhortation. The sermon might be doctrinal and even speculative, but the exhortation must be eminently practical, aiming at immediate results. The exhorter cleared the deck for battle and grappled with the foe in close combat, winning numerous and splendid conquests. Throughout the year the department of Christian Work has various meetings for edifying and strengthening the army and drilling recruits. Skirmishes and particular battles have been constantly going on, but now the exhortation leads forth, "Pray for a revival of religion!" Let there be a general advance that shall engage every camp from ocean to ocean! One glory of Methodism has ever been that it is a revival church. It believes in them. It knows from experience their value. May it never lose faith nor efficiency in revivals! That they are born of prevailing prayer is a settled fact. The first requisite is the spirit of prayer.

1. Consider the guilt and condemnation resting upon all who are rejecting Christ. This ought to intensify our petitions and energize our efforts. Human mathematics can never compute the worth of a soul—to itself and to the universe. Who can estimate the sublime heights to which it may sink, or the abyssal depths to which it may sink under the weight of its voluntary sin? Christ endured the agonies of Calvary because He realized the eternal value of every human being made in God's own image.

2. Contemplate the magnificent possibilities of a revival. The increased usefulness of a quickened membership is great. The souls converted may be instrumental in bringing others to Christ, and these in turn may reach others still, ever multiplying converts on till the end of time. Have faith in these special efforts. Don't allow the iceberg of doubt or indifference to chill your ardor, but rather put yourself in the way of the warm gulf stream of God's favor, bearing with it a tropical season of abundant fruit.

3. Seek earnestly for divine anointing. In every genuine revival the supernatural does the execution. "God gives the increase." If you wish to be used in this choicest of Christian work, you must obtain supernatural power. I chanced to enter Machinery Hall at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, at noon when all was quiet. There were fourteen acres of machinery all motionless. Every spindle, every wheel, every shaft in place, but no movement. However, at a given signal the mighty Corliss engine in the centre raised its immense arm, and a quiver of motion shot along every belt and started the wheels of every machine in that vast building. What we need is power from the centre, power from the Source of all power, a baptism of power from the Holy Spirit.

4. Remember that Christians are in some measure responsible for the salvation of the unsaved. The first impulse of a soundly-converted soul is usually to go after some friend and bring him to the same saving knowledge of Christ. We can at least invite wanderers to come. How great the joy of being instrumental in turning one person toward heaven! The most joyous letter I ever received was from a student friend who had just led a classmate to Christ. This ought to be by far the grandest revival season in the history of our League.

Nov. 20.—Thanksgiving. "The Best of Thank Offerings." Neh. 8: 10.

It is a charming autumn evening. The poet Joaquin Miller, walking along the heights of Arlington, meets an aged Negro woman training a little geranium by her cottage door. Her years have been burdened with toil and privation. The furrowed brow, wrinkled face, and bent form clothed in rags, all speak of poverty, hardship, trouble.

"Good evening, Auntie," said Mr. Miller. "It is a beautiful evening." Slowly rising from the flower and deliberately waving her long hand toward the hills and majestic Potomac, gilded with the splendors of the setting sun, she smilingly answered, "O Massa, 'tis a beautiful world!" This capacity of appreciating the glories which our Father has scattered so profusely on every hand is an excellent preparation for rightly observing Thanksgiving Day. "The world is full of beauty when the heart is full of love." Every Christian ought to be able to exclaim with Alexander Smith:—

"This world is very lovely, O my God,  
I thank Thee that I live!"

To behold the charms of forest and field, sea and land, earth and sky, is conducive to happiness; but to perceive, with mind and heart, the grander beauties of the invisible world all about us, whose realities are truth and purity, goodness and love, affords a joy like that of the angels. Thanksgiving is a fit time for the manifestation of all that is righteous and loveliest in domestic and personal life. The best of thank-offerings are,—

1. Taking time on the day previous to send or carry such offerings to the destitute as our means and opportunities may warrant. Thus meeting this recognized obligation faithfully and generously, the songs of gladness we awaken in other hearts will make music in our own.

2. By personal interview do something to cheer the stranger far away from the family reunion which he is compelled to miss; thus assuring him that there are warm hearts outside his own family circle. A little thoughtfulness will suggest numerous ways of sending acceptable "portions" unto them for whom nothing is prepared.

3. By all means go into the sanctuary and help to give this Christian holiday a Christian celebration. It ought not to be given over wholly to games, races and revelings.

4. After properly caring for outside interests, how fully shall we be prepared to richly enjoy the glorious home-gathering of parents, children and grandparents! Let our proudest offerings be laid upon the sacred altar of home. Let us prize more highly than ever the splendid Christian homes of our Christian country, doing all in our power to keep them pure, sweet, bright and increasingly influential factors in an advancing civilization!

Nov. 27.—Missions. "Blighted Children in Heathen Lands and in Christendom." Lam. 4: 4.

Among the greatest discoveries of recent years is the discovery of children. Only the brighter sun of this enlightened age has had power to bring out its worth and significance. For centuries athens leveled children with brutish. Barbarism offered them to the scourging Moloch. Hinduism left them to perish by thousands on the Ganges. China is a notorious infanticide. Christianity alone lovingly stretches forth both arms to press each child to her bosom as an heir immortal. The most intensely sensational scene that occurred in our last General Conference was occasioned by the pres-

ence of a little girl three years old, fresh from the heathenism of the Dark Continent. The great Bishop Fowler was presiding, and when the little jet-black wail was placed upon his desk, he tearfully threw about his arms, and the Senior Bishop Bowman stepped forward to take her by the hand while the vast assembly, with tears of Christian sympathy and hope, burst forth into tumultuous applause. Hundreds of the strong ministers and laymen of the church thus echoed the tender utterances of Jesus as He placed the crown of divine love upon childhood's brow in the precious, "Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

1. Children belong to God. Satan has no rights in them. Our revered Bishop Taylor has beautifully emphasized this truth. He claims that the countless millions of children in Africa are not heathen, but are, in common with the children of Asia, Europe and America, the children of God. It is only after they willfully reject Him that they lose the filial relationship. He gathers in many under five years of age in the belief that by Christian training they can be prevented from ever becoming apostates.



# Zion's Herald

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Over Fifteen Months for One Subscription.

A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE IS AGAIN OFFERED

New Subscribers.

The paper will be sent from date the remainder of the year free to all New Subscribers who subscribe for One Year.

When the full amount of the subscription price (\$2.50) is received, their paper will be credited to Jan. 1, 1894.

Those who wish to subscribe, and do not find it convenient to pay now, can order the paper at once (that they may have the full benefit of the extra months offered free), and forward the money between this and Jan. 1.

We hope every minister will announce this offer to his congregation, and secure a large number of new subscribers immediately.

Will each reader of the paper inform his neighbor, who may not be a subscriber, of our offer? Zion's Herald should be read in every Methodist family in New England.

From no other source can an equal amount of good reading be obtained for so little money.

The paper contains an average of Forty-two columns of reading matter per week, and costs only 5 cts. per number.

Each issue contains a large amount of fresh editorial matter, and also articles from a great variety of pens, affording the most valuable information upon all the important topics of the day.

Specimen Copies Free.

All letters relating to the subscription department of the paper, or on other business, should be addressed to

A. S. WEED, Publisher,  
36 Bromfield St., Boston.

## Review of the Week.

Tuesday, October 18.

— Yale waste space for an exhibition in the World's Fair.

— Emperor William signs the Military bill, and will dissolve the Reichstag if it withholds its approval.

— The Supreme Court upholds the Michigan scheme of choosing presidential electors by congressional districts instead of by the State as a whole.

— Loss of the P. & O. steamer "Bokara" by a typhoon in the China Sea; only 34 persons out of 194 saved.

— Chicago putting on gala dress; millions of dollars being expended by the railroad centering in that city to provide for the expected increase of business.

— Stamford, Conn., celebrates its 250th anniversary.

Wednesday, October 19.

— The grand jury in Quebec find "no bill" against ex-Premier Mercey.

— Whitehall Road's letter of acceptance published.

— The mayors of New York and Chicago converse successfully over the new long-distance telephone wire.

— Raleigh, N. C., celebrates its centennial.

— St. Louis has a street railway mill car.

— Rev. Dr. Rainford, of New York, to take the stump for Cleveland.

Thursday, October 20.

— The "City of Paris" again breaks the record—5 days, 14 hours, 24 minutes, from Queenstown to New York.

— The Peabody Institute at Danvers dedicated.

— The famous Briggs case before the Presbyterian Synod in Albany.

— The opening exercises of the World's Fair are held in Chicago.

— Four natives and fourteen Turkish soldiers killed in riots in Crete.

Friday, October 21.

— Kansas Hall closed to the Socialist party; not allowed to hold their meeting there.

— The New York manager of the Redfern Bros. arrested on a charge of smuggling, by hiring a woman to travel for them and bring over as much as \$1,000 worth of goods at a time as personal property.

— A procession ten miles long in Chicago in honor of Columbus.

— A new trial for J. A. Trefethen, convicted of the murder of John Davis.

— Dr. E. W. Donald, of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, accepts the invitation to Trinity pulpit as the successor of Phillips Brooks.

— New York school children pledge allegiance to the flag and to the republic during the Columbian exercises.

— Yesterday's partial eclipse of the sun quite generally visible.

— Mexico greatly reduces its duties on many articles.

— Unsuccessful attempt of thieves to rob a Brighton bank.

Saturday, October 22.

— Neill, the English poisoner, sentenced to be hanged.

— The Presbyterian synod waives action on the Briggs matter.

— The German Emperor sends his congratulations to President Harrison on Columbus day.

— Dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago; addresses by Vice President Morton,

## Cleveland's Baking Powder

Is called for in the latest recipes of Marion Harland, Author of "Common Sense in the Household." Mrs. Rorer, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School. Eliza R. Parker, Author of "Economic Housekeeping." Mrs. Dearborn, Principal Boston Cooking School. Mrs. Lincoln, Author of "Boston Cook Book." Those who know most about baking powders use Cleveland's. Our Cook Book, 400 recipes, FREE. Ask your grocer for a copy. If he hasn't it, send stamp and address to Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

Henry Waterson and Channey M. Dewey; the Hallelujah Chorus rendered; 120,000 people present at the exercises.

— Columbus celebrations in this city and elsewhere.

Monday, October 24

— Hundreds of lives lost and many houses swept away by a flood in San Sperate, Italy.

— Train robber Perry escapes from Auburn prison, but is recaptured.

— Chief Factor Belanger, of the Hudson Bay Company, one of the most prominent men in the Northwest, drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Winnipeg.

— Seven persons killed and several fatally injured by an explosion at Santa Barbara, Cal., during Columbus day celebration.

— A madman takes possession of the pulpit of Olivet Congregational Church at Springfield, and while leveled pistol dotes capture for many hours.

— Twelve Chinese villages under water; many lives lost.

## THE CONFERENCES.

(Continued on Page 3.)

been further increased by a gift of \$200 to special missionary objects, making the round sum of \$700, which is by far the largest missionary offering this church has ever made. Of the \$442 the teachers and pupils of Laver Seminary gave \$125.25. Students of the Seminary the number of 114 attend the Methodist Church this year, which is even larger than a year ago, and they all were interested in the success of the offering. The pastor, Rev. T. W. Bishop, and the people are much pleased by the result.

Newton. — Rev. Dillon Bronson will deliver a series of eight lectures entitled "Around the World," giving the results of his observations and experiences in his recent extensive travels, beautifully illustrated with dissolving stereoscopic views, at the Newton Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle and Epworth League, Wednesday evenings, beginning Oct. 26.

Worcester. — The great event of recent days in Methodistic circles has been, of course, the annual meeting of the Epworth Leagues of the First District, a full account of which has been admirably given in your columns. I think the Worcester Leagues did themselves credit in their reception and management, and also reaped much from the consecrated and intelligent enthusiasm of the convention. Already steps have been taken for the organization of a League Circle, and the outlook is promising for the strengthening and enlarging of this department of church work.

Monday, Oct. 10, the Social Union met in Grace Church, and after the customary greetings, Rev. Dr. Crawford, of Worcester, gave us an excellent address on "Across the Pacific," speaking especially of Tahiti and Hawaii. It was punctuated with the usual pungency and gave great satisfaction. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th, the annual meeting of the New England Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society began its sessions in Grace Church. Rev. Dr. Banks gave the evening address on "Mission Work in the Slums of Cities." It was a noble and pathetic plea for aid in this tremendous problem, which affects not only the work of the church directly, but is vitally connected with both civic and national life.

Dr. Banks afterwards delivered a stirring address at the Prohibition Party rally, hitting straight from the shoulder at both the old parties and pleading for a union of the moral and religious forces of the nation to stamp out the infamous liquor traffic. And let all the people say, "Amen!" The sessions of the Missionary Society the following day were of marked interest and satisfaction. All reports were of progress, and special joy was manifested at the successful issue of liquidating the debt on the Immigrant's Home in East Boston. The Herald will probably have a full report, so I forbear further notice.

Our churches are concentrating attention upon direct spiritual and evangelistic work. All the pastors are at one in pressing for victory. Bro. Kennedy, of Laurel St., is first in the field with revival services, having opened the battle on Sunday last. Mrs. Grace Weiser-Davis is expected soon at Coral St., and on Dec. 8 a union revival service of Trinity and Grace will be held under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Keen, of Delaware, Ohio, now well known throughout the church. Before his coming, however, special meetings will be held by these churches anticipatory and preparatory.

Webster Square is now in the midst of putting a vestry under the audience-room, which promises to be of great service in the future. The sound of a going is being heard in the tops of the mulberry trees, and the armies of Israel are marching out of the trenches for determined aid, if necessary, for desperate battle. May God give a glorious victory!

Bro. Sanderson has done a splendid work since Conference, compelling the City Missionary Society, by virtue of what has been accomplished, to unanimously order an immediate erection of a church on the West Side and a chapel at Lake View, or at least so much of them as is absolutely necessary to furnish opportunity for growth and to growth to come. The churches when finished — which will not be for several years — will add about \$20,000 to church property values of the Methodist Church in Worcester.

The church in Leicester is undergoing complete renovation, and soon will be occupied under the most favorable circumstances. Services are now being held in the Town Hall.

Bro. Buckingham, at Millbury, has been holding special services, assisted by Miss Tohey, of Brookline. Much good has been done and the church strengthened. We are looking for victory all along the line.

Subscribers to ZION'S HERALD are being multiplied, and that betokens better work and better results.

J. D. P.

## North Boston District

Fitchburg. — The fall campaign was opened on the first Sunday in October, when the pastor, Rev. G. S. Butters, resumed his Sunday evening lectures. At the opening lecture every seat in the audience-room was occupied, a large proportion of those present being young people and those who are not regular church attendants. The Christian young men and women of the church and congregation have been organized to assist the pastor and do personal work. The spirit that is manifested and the interest that pervades the meetings point to a successful year. The new parsonage is progressing finely, and a few more days will see the walls up and the brick work completed.

Hudson. — On Sunday evening last a Columbus Sunday-school concert under the charge of the pastor, Rev. G. H. Perkins, was held. It was a very unique affair.

Lowell, Central. — The Epworth League has been conducting a praise service in front of the church every Saturday evening since June. Since August a Gospel wagon has been purchased by the League, the collections

taken at the meetings having nearly paid for it. In this wagon a choir of ten, with a cornet, visit two public thoroughfares in the city every Saturday night, the pastor, Rev. Hugh Montgomery, preaching a short discourse. The people thus collected number between 500 and 1,000. A final meeting is held in the church vestry. Many have been converted. Twenty new subscribers to ZION'S HERALD have been secured, many as a result of this street preaching.

Lynn District.

Everett. — The laying of the corner-stone of the new First Methodist Episcopal Church will occur on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock. The address will be delivered by Presiding Elder Knowles. This church is now about one-half completed, and will be the finest church edifice in the city. It will have a seating capacity of about 800 people in the auditorium, and 550 in the vestry. It will be heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Rev. A. W. Miller, the pastor, is at present preaching in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., the old church building having been given. The new church will be completed in February.

Gloucester, Prospect St. — During November the pastor, Rev. Wm. F. Cook, will preach on the following subjects: "Selection of Seed," "Sowing the Seed," "Harvesting the Wheat," "Threshing Time," "Gleaning Time," and "The Barn in the Sky."

Salem. — The Salem Circuit of the Epworth Leagues of Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Ipswich, Peabody and Tapleville was organized last Thursday evening at Lafayette St. Church; Rev. W. A. Thurston, of Marblehead, president; Messrs. Bliss and Page, vice-presidents; Mr. Goldthwait, secretary; Miss Goodwin, treasurer; and an advisory board consisting of the pastor and president of each League. Rev. J. F. Allen, of Ipswich, gave an earnest, practical address on "Memorial Services in Epworth Character." The next meeting will be at Beverly.

The Lynn District Methodist Ministers' Association met with Mrs. J. M. Leonard, at Malden, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 28. The president, Mrs. J. O. Knowles, presided. A very enjoyable time was furnished by the ministers' wives of Malden. Twenty-three of the seventy ministers' wives and widows of the district were present, and all feel that the Association is well started and will prove very helpful and enjoyable. The next meeting will be held in February, probably at Lynn, due notice of which will appear in ZION'S HERALD.

CARRIE D. MARTIN, Cor. Sec.

## Springfield District.

The District Ministerial Association wisely chose for the program of its two days' meeting at Ludlow Center, Oct. 11 and 12, the full discussion of the question of "Revivals." How to conduct them, how to attract the unconverted, how to care for the converts, etc. At the opening of the year the discussions were felt to be as timely as important.

Our brethren of the African M. E. Church of Springfield laid the corner-stone of a new and (to be) attractive church on Sunday, Oct. 9. Addresses were made by pastors representing the various denominations of the city.

Dr. Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, preached two excellent sermons in Springfield, Oct. 9. He was at St. Luke's in the morning and Grace in the evening.

Twelve churches had a Sunday-school rally on Friday evening, Oct. 14.

Asbury Church closed five weeks of special services last week. Good results have attended the meetings.

C. A. L.

## MAINE CONFERENCE.

Portland District.

Ellet. — This place had the largest delegation from Maine that we found at Worcester. The Epworth League has purchased a first class piano, and it can be made to do good service here, for the League occupies the field socially. In some places fraternalism leads, and if the community is small and makes one company, the young are captured and the church loses her opportunity. If the League holds the field, and makes the social contribute to the spiritual, the outlook of the community is more hopeful. The young people are gathering a fund for an Epworth library, and the Sunday-school will have a new case. Nearly every church appliance is now provided except a horse-stable.

South Ellet. — The new parsonage is clasp boarded, and the material is at hand for plastering. The church well may think itself happy to get so nice a house for the money. Bro. Pratt has named the enterprise admirably, and credit is due to every one who has been ready to lend a hand.

Kennebunk has recently painted the church and had them in order for the District League meeting. In inviting the annual meeting at a late hour, and taking good care of the delegates, the church and the pastor and his family have done good service for the district. We always are in need of some minute men.

With sorrow we announce the death of Marian Lillian Trask, eldest daughter of Rev. J. H. Trask, pastor at Kittery. Bro. and Sister Trask have three children of great hope and promise who have gone before them to the heavenly home. We everywhere hear expressions of heartfelt sympathy from the preachers and our members who know this afflicted family. The family have had kind attention from the church, the League, the people of the neighborhood, and from the pastor and members of the Christian Church. The funeral services were held Oct. 17, the pastors present being Revs. D. Pratt, G. L. Lowe, G. R. Palmer, and Mr. Dutton of Kittery.

The Methodist Church at Kittery has also met with a great loss in the death of Sister Hill.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Concord District.

Alexandria. — Bro. D. Burns, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and a local preacher here, has entered the Tilton Seminary for a special course preparatory to entering the ministry. His wife is the daughter of Bro. Laycock, another local preacher residing here, and the father of Craven, also a local preacher, who graduated at Tilton last June, and is just recovering from a long illness with typhoid fever in the Portsmouth Hospital. Twenty have joined the church during the pastorate of Brother Bradford. A new white roof covers the parsonage.

East Colebrook. — Pastor Holmes writes: "I felt good over the day's work." Why not? Twelve were received into full membership.

ship, 5 baptized, 4 received on probation, and 4 others were seekers at the altar. He also writes: "I am going to commence revival work soon. Do you know of a good man to help me?" Answered, "No; but I know of one Mighty Helper who is with you, and the revival therefore has already commenced. Lean on Him and go forward."

Lisbon. — This church is putting on strength. A brother recently from the north cheerfully assumes one-tenth of all expenses, and when it is said that he is no less interested in the spiritual things of the church than in its temporalities, it will be seen that his coming has given the church an uplift for which pastor and people rejoice. The quarterly conference voted the pastor, Bro. Fell, a vacation, in view of the disability under which he is just now laboring, hoping and praying that it will prove to be only temporary. Dr. Breckenridge received \$75 here for the Seney Hospital.

Landoff. — Sabbath evening, Oct. 9, was an occasion of unusual interest in this church. Five were received into full membership, 11 others were baptized, and 6 of the number were received recently on probation. The remaining five baptized were children. The pastor, Bro. R. Langford, and his people have much reason to be encouraged.

S. C. K.

Mr. Editor: Your New Hampshire correspondent, "S. C. K.," in the HERALD of Oct. 5, has a note concerning the Baker Memorial Church enterprise, in which a statement occurs that I supposed at the time a typographical error that would be corrected in the succeeding issue of your paper. Several requests have come to me from subscribers to the building fund, and increases with the passing of time, not only to me, but to those generous persons who, without urging, gave me their subscriptions at the very outset of the effort, which culminated Sept. 25; and, moreover, as it reflects upon the memory of the honored dead, whose subscription left on record before they went hence is a sacred trust to those left behind, I accede to the above oft-repeated request, and state that at the coming of Dr. J. O. Peck there was not "only about \$700 in hand to begin with," but at least seven thousand dollars in reliable subscriptions, beside several hundreds of dollars in the bank — a monument to the faith and energy of one now in heaven.

C. W. BRADLEE.

## VERMONT CONFERENCE.

St. Albans District.

Behold a record of two days' work by the presiding elder of this district: Saturday, Oct. 15, drove ten miles to Miltonboro, held quarterly conference in the afternoon and preached in the evening. Sunday morning held love-feast, preached, and administered the sacrament. Sunday afternoon drove to West Milton, preached, and administered the sacrament. Sunday evening drove to Milton Falls, preached, and administered the sacrament. Sunday morning drove about twenty miles to the quarterly conference and one love feast, preached four sermons, and administered the sacrament three times. "Our fathers, where are they?" Who would'st be a Vermont presiding elder?

Sheldon. — Twelve new horse-sheds have just been built at the church. Five persons were recently taken into full connection, and more are soon to follow; five or six are soon to be baptized. There has been a continuous revival spirit during the four years of the present pastorate, and Bro. Riggs is hoping and praying that this last year may prove the richest of all in saving and sanctifying power. People who are familiar with the place declare that God has abundantly set His seal to the preaching of a present and full salvation, and that a marvelous moral regeneration has been wrought. None will be more forward than Bro. and Sister Riggs to exclaim, "To God be all the glory!"

Morrisville. — October 9 was observed as Harvest day, the church being handsomely decorated with fruit, grain and vegetables. The League held a harvest festival, Friday evening, Oct. 7, which proved quite successful. The county Sunday-school convention was held in the Methodist church at this place. In connection with this gathering, Rev. A. J. Hough, of Montpelier, delivered his lecture on "How to Get There." Rev. R. L. Nanton, pastor of the Methodist Church, was elected president of the county Sunday-school organization. Bro. Nanton preached at the Universalist church, Oct. 23, on "The Universality of Christ's Kingdom."

Franklin. — A chicken-plee supper recently given by the ladies netted over \$32.

Walcott. — The church has been newly shingled.

Underhill. — The pastor, Rev. C. M. Stebbins, assisted by Miss May Bucklin and Miss May Langhorne, commenced extra revival services, Sunday evening, Oct. 9. The response from both heaven and earth was immediate, and the pastor writes under date of Oct. 15 that 28 seekers have been at the altar, making a total of 45 since Conference, and several have been entirely sanctified. It is needless to add that pastor and people are rejoicing greatly.

## A TONIC

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

A preparation of the phosphates, that acts as a tonic and food to the exhausted system. There is nothing like it; gives great satisfaction.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

## Burlington Route

BEST LINE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TO Kansas City & Omaha

in these evidences of God's presence and favor.

Montgomery. — Rev. F. C. Kimball, a local elder from Enosburg Falls, occupied the pulpit, Oct. 16. We hope to have a permanent supply soon.

Georgia. — Presiding Elder Boutwell has been assisting the pastor in revival services.

St. Johnsbury District.

St. Johnsbury. — The Epworth League held a very successful concert on Oct. 15. The program consisted of a fine cornet solo by Mr. Batchelder and vocal selections by Miss Mabel Goodwin and Mr. W. B. Atwood, comprising a musical talent of which any town may justly feel proud. Miss Goodwin is a member of the M. E. Church, and an artist of much promise. The Y. M. C. A. lecture course opens the season with a concert on the 20th inst. Whether the course comes up to that of previous years, is a debatable question.

## Street-Railway Investments.

Our principal cities cover such large areas that the problem of rapid transit deserves and receives special attention. One of the conditions which has forced the gradual development of the rapid transit question, from the stage-coach to the one-horse car, from that to the cable, electric, or "L" road, is certainly the desire to save time, to turn time into money. This saving of time in getting from residence to office, has become an American necessity by making the outlying districts available and accessible.

Street-railway companies rarely become insolvent or go out of business. Their revenue is practically certain, and increases with the prosperity and growth of the community. As has been well said: "The roads are not affected by short crops or bad seasons; neither

Double the Strength, Half the Price.

## Metcalf's Compound Concentrated Extract of Water-White Vanilla

Its clean and agreeable flavor and aroma, with no unpleasant after-taste, are markedly superior to other vanilla extracts.

Franchising both (double the size of other extracts) 50 cts. Regular size 25 cts. Editor size by mail, carefully packed, 10 cts. additional.

THEOPHILE METCALF CO., 23 Tremont St., Boston.

## MEDICINAL TOILET SOAPS, PUREST AND BEST.

Microkum ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS AND ARTIFICIAL COLORING. A COMBINATION of pure Petroleum and Olive Oil. Contains all of their healing properties. Unrivalled for medicinal and toilet use. Gives a smoothness and softness to the skin not obtained by any other preparation. Guaranteed to cure all skin diseases that can be reached by external application. Used by Physicians. All dealers have it.

The Barney Co., Boston, Mass.

## A CASE FOR CAUTION.



A large Hall Stand ought to be selected with unusual care. There are very few really choice designs, but there are hundreds of commonplace patterns.

If you want one of the best Settles that Boston has ever seen, we have it this week on exhibition. It costs no more than the tedious, humdrum styles which stare at you from some crowded corner of a department store.

Unlike these, it is made upon honor. Our name and registered number plainly stamped upon the back protect you from all sham construction, which lasts only "while the glue holds."

Every detail is of the finest. Such a hall set is good for two or three generations. And it costs no more! Remember that! It costs no more! Simply compare prices.

## Paine's Furniture Co.,

48 CANAL ST. (South Side Boston & Maine Depot.)

## AYER'S Hygienic COFFEE.

A Health Drink, Nerve and Brain Food. Contains all the elements of a system requires. Prepared by M. S. AYER, of Boston. A Vegetarian for many years.

Price 20 cents per pound.

Directions. Prepare the same as coffee, using it more than two-thirds as much for same amount of water, or one to a teaspoonful for two to three cups. Follow the directions and you will use no other. Principals' grocers sell it.

Send for book on "Diet Reform," price 15 cents. M. S. AYER, 121 State St., Boston.

droughts, nor floods, nor early frosts interfere with their traffic; they are in no danger from cut rates; adverse legislation need not be feared. The business loads and unloads itself; it is a cash business day by day; no commissions or rebates have to be paid. The general investing public are giving more attention to street-railway securities than ever before, and they are taking a front rank among conservative investors. In another column is an advertisement of M. W. Harris & Company, bankers, of Boston, New York, and Chicago, offering first mortgage bonds upon the principal street railway system of Kansas City, whose net earnings are about two and one-half times the company's total interest charges. It is this class of high grade street-railway securities which are now in special favor with conservative investors.

## Royal Baking Powder

A cream of tartar baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

## SPECIALTIES IN Fine Carpets — AND — Oriental Rugs.

We offer a very large line of SCOTCH AXMINSTERS. Foreign and Domestic WILTON and BRUSSELS CARPETS in special patterns, that are our own, and cannot be found elsewhere.

Also a Fine Line of ORIENTAL RUGS. A great variety of sizes and very choice colorings.

## Joel Goldthwait & Co.,

163 to 169 Washington St., Boston.

## L. P. HOLLANDER & Co.